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VOLUME XLVI. FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

FEARS THAT THE ORIGINAL OBJECT HAS BEEN OVERLOOKED.

What the Members Are Saying About the League and Its Position with Reference to Irish Affairs—A Claim that There Is Too Much That Is Revolutionary in the Plans of Some Members and that Care Will Be Necessary to Avoid Unpleasantness.

Judging from what can be heard and felt in this city and through letters and representations from other portions of the country the most urgent need before the Irish National League Convention, which meets here next Wednesday, will be to maintain the purpose of the organization and keep it a vigorous factor in Irish national affairs. This urgency is not alone shown by dissensions within the organization and opposition to those who manage it, but more especially by the growing conviction expressed yesterday by some that it has served its purpose, and that its days of usefulness are practically past. But a fraction of the men who made Irish nationalism in this country a living thing in the past, and who evoked the spirit which gave birth and direction to the league, now belong to it, it is said. "Parliamentarianism" was never much relished by the Irish people, and since the defeat of Gladstone all hopes in it have vanished. "We will have to come back to first principles," said one wild extremist, "and resort to the 'resources of civilization' as advocated by O'Donovan-Rossa in order to get anything from England. She laughs at talk in the House of Commons; an explosion near there reminds her that there are desperate men with grievances to remedy."

Another feature and a curious one is that many of those who called themselves the guardians of the league hesitate not to express their belief that to use it any more for the purposes of the past would be utter folly. And in this connection it may be mentioned that the picnic at Ogden Grove tomorrow is not for the benefit of the league, although Michael Davitt will be its chief attraction. When the delegation of members of Parliament arrive here they will find a big convention, but it is alleged little of the spirit to subscribe hundreds or thousands of dollars in the future for a campaign in Parliament against other Tories or Liberals. "Then," said another, "the league has become too hidebound and a mere creature of a clique. Under President Egan's order no organization of Irishmen can be represented there unless they have sent so much money to the League Treasurer. The New York Hoffman House Committee, which furnished $140,000 to Parnell, are not entitled to a single seat in convention which is supposed to be all for Parnell and its party." and thus the comments go.

The Palmer House Delegates Reception Committee are making general preparations for welcoming all delegates to the convention regardless of their feelings or prejudices or preferences. They have secured the club-room of the Palmer House and a suite of four rooms which will at all hours be open to delegates. The Reception Committee, of which W. P. Hynes is chairman, will hold another meeting tonight to further plans for the entertainment of delegates.

Michael Davitt will arrive this evening, and Edward L. Carey and John Devoy of New York will be here this morning. They are both prominent Nationalists, and will have something to say as to the course the convention should pursue, and it is doubtful if their say will be in accord with that of President Egan and others.

The various branches of the league in this city and county have already elected sixty-seven delegates to the convention, and it is reported that ten more will be elected next Sunday.

When Mr. Davitt reaches this city today there will be a strong effort made to induce him either to speak at the West Side Driving Park tomorrow or not to speak at any of the picnics. Delegations are preparing to wait on him to present the views of the rival factions of Irishmen in this city, the history of their differences, the causes thereof, and their present purposes. An effort will be made to prevent him from going to Ogden's Grove tomorrow, it is claimed it would be inconsistent with his character as a peaceful agitator to promote a revolutionary fund or to speak at a meeting where revolutionary ideas are to be advocated by well-known revolutionists from the same platform. At the same time Mr. Davitt will be asked to lend his presence in aid of the entertainment avowedly organized to enrich the treasury of the reform movement with which he is connected. What Mr. Davitt may say to this can only be surmised. Whatever he does, both picnics will no doubt be largely attended. The day is regarded as an Irish national holiday and noted speakers will be present at both gatherings. No matter where Michael Davitt may speak he will draw an immense crowd. In addition to him there are billed for Ogden's Grove Judge Moran, Alexander Sullivan, and John F. Finerty.

The Driving Park, however, will not be without its oratorical attractions. Besides W. J. Hynes, Henry F. Donovan, and other local speakers, several of the New York delegation to the coming convention, including John Devoy, Dr. W. B. Wallace, Miles M. O'Brien, and Joseph F. Ryan, will be in attendance, and also several Catholic clergymen. The attendance of the ladies will be quite large, as they have thrown the weight of their influence with the sisters of St. Joseph, who are to be part beneficiaries of the entertainment, and they will not trouble themselves much concerning any political bickering.

Parnell and the Chicago Convention.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The *Standard* says: . . .

The utterances of the Irish press on Lord Salisbury's speech last night will open the eyes of the English Home-Rulers to the character of their allies, some of whom traduced and vilified Lord Spencer. This is a critical moment of Parnell's career as a leader. Moderation is doubtless essential to win English confidence, but violence is indispensable to the flow of American dollars. The Chicago Convention is pretty certain to put a severe strain on Parnell's relations with one or the other wing of his motley following.

The *Times* says regarding the new Home Secretary:

We could wish that Mr. Matthews had a cleaner record, but the case has changed since he advocated Butte' home-rule measure.

Referring to the utterances of *United Ireland*, the *Times* asks: "How many Gladstonians have the courage to coöperate with the Parnellites in their warlike movements against law and order?"

McCarthy Coming to America.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Justin McCarthy will sail for America Sept. 16.

Hanged and Respited Respectively.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—Michael Metz was hanged at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the county jail-yard at Uniontown, Pa. Two hundred persons witnessed the execution.

The condemned man passed a restless night. He ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and died protesting his innocence.

The crime for which Metz was executed was committed last September. Metz and Cassidente worked together on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad between Fairmont and Morgantown, W. Va. Cassidente saved money enough to make a visit to his native place, and in September last he drew several hundred dollars from the bank and started for Italy, walking to Uniontown to take the cars. Metz went with him, and returned saying he had seen his friend off on the cars. Two days later Cassidente's body was found in a sugar-camp near the Uniontown road, filled with bullet-holes. Suspicion pointed to Metz, and he was arrested and convicted March 31 last.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 12.—President Cleveland has granted a respite of seven weeks to Sloe-Duck, the young Cherokee murderer, who was to have been hanged tomorrow.

To Test the Clark Law in Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Capt. S. P. Adams, attorney for the Dubuque Law and Order League, this morning filed injunctions against fifty-five saloonkeepers and the landlords of each of them as do not own the buildings they occupy. The cases will come up for trial at the term of the District Court, which opens in this city Sept. 6. These suits are brought under the Clark law.

After More Territory.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—England has proclaimed a protectorate over the Ellice Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

CUTTING STILL ON HIS DIGNITY.

The Prisoner Once More Refuses Legal Mexican Aid—Discussing His Case in the City of Mexico—Mexican Preparations for a Possible Unpleasantness—Various Notes Concerning the Affair.

EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 12.—Cutting was again taken from his prison and led before Judge Castaneda's court today. He was merely told that the appeal taken in his case by the lawyer who had been appointed for him would be tried by the Supreme Court of the State of Chihuahua in a few days, and he was asked if he desired to have an attorney to take care of his interests before that court. He replied, as he has always done before, that he did not recognize the jurisdiction of any Chihuahua court, and that he left his case entirely in the hands of the American Government. He was thereupon taken back to prison. The Chihuahua authorities continue to ignore entirely the diplomatic entanglements resulting from this case.

TOMBSTONE, Ari., Aug. 12.—The report received yesterday that Capt. Lawton and his son had been taken prisoners by the Mexicans is not yet confirmed. Troop K has left Huachuca for Sonora to support Lawton. Lieut. Richards is establishing stations fifteen miles apart along the line to Lawton's command with three couriers at each, who will ride between stations every day and keep communication open.

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Aug. 12.—In an interview today, Gen. Ignacio Martinez, director of *El Mundo*, the revolutionary organ published here, said there is much dissatisfaction in Mexico, especially in Nuevo Leon and other border States, and that he expects that within two months the country will be in arms against Diaz, as every day his government grows more unpopular among the masses and at an early day there must be a new régime in Mexico.

Private advices from up the country state that the revolutionists have captured and hold Morelos.

The dispatch also says that a prominent lawyer from the City of Mexico is in Brownsville to secure the extradition of Martinez, in view of the attitude of the United States in the Cutting affair, and that Martinez expresses the opinion that he may succeed.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 12.—The discussion of the Cutting case goes on in the press and among the lawyers, whom it interests because of the important questions raised, but there is no heat in the discussion. The better class of people hope that the two Governments will settle the matter either by a mutually friendly adjustment or through equally friendly arbitration.

The resignation of Gen. Jackson, United States Minister, is said to be positive, and general regret is expressed by resident Americans. The Minister has won the warm approval of all classes by his dignified and prudent course.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Aug. 12.—It is evident that Mexico is getting in readiness should war be declared by the United States. There are now 200 troops stationed at Piedras Negras, and it is stated on good authority that 500 more left Sabinas Tuesday for Piedras Negras. It is also known that 100 are stationed at the pass below Guerrero, under command of Lyeanor Valdez. One company of United States cavalry consisting of fifty men is stationed at Eagle Pass, and the place is defenseless.

NEW LAREDO, Mex., Aug. 12.—The report sent out from here several days ago stating that 400 fresh Mexican troops had arrived here and that an artillery company had planted guns so as to bear on Fort McIntosh, on the Texas side of the river, is false. No troops have arrived here within a month; there are only 200 soldiers here, and there has not been a cannon of any description in New Laredo in three years.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—As illustrating the effect which a diplomatic controversy has upon a matter of business, it is said that, pending the settlement of the Cutting matter, the intention of the Mexican Government to erect a legation building in Washington has been suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Times*, speaking of the Cutting case, says:

The chief difficulty in the way of a settlement of the matter lies in Cutting's appeal to the angry passions of the Texans and the desire of the dormant raider on both sides of the frontier for an outbreak which would result in the restoration of contraband trade. President Diaz of Mexico can have no wish for a collision with his powerful neighbor, and he must be well aware that there are enemies of Mexico on both sides of the frontier who are clamoring for war. Mexico has been surprisingly reasonable in dealing with Cutting, considering the provocation he has given, and although Secretary Bayard has been a little too exacting the action of the President and the Senate is all that could be desired. In that action lies the assurance of peace.

WOMEN OF SUICIDAL TENDENCY.

A Mother Fails to Poison Her Boy but Succeeds in Killing Herself with Strychnine—A Mattoon, Ill., Woman's Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A well-dressed woman, who arrived here last night and registered at a hotel as Mrs. Shaw of Philadelphia, committed suicide at noon today by taking a large dose of strychnine. She leaves a bright, handsome boy, 10 years old, who tells the following story: "Mother's name was Frances Shaw. Before she was married it was Ackerman. Father's name is Isaac Reid Shaw. We have lived in Sacramento, Cal., ever since I was born and before. About six months ago we came East to Chicago. There father left us, and he is now either in Renovo or Williamsport, Pa. My uncle, Brack Shaw, is general manager of an electric-light company in Williamsport, and we were going there when we got to Pittsburg. When father left us he said he was going to Washington and then to Lancaster to put up some electric lights. We got to Pittsburg at 12 o'clock last night and went to bed at this hotel. Early this morning mother woke me up, took me over to the depot, and gave me a cup of coffee. I didn't see her put anything in it, but it tasted so bitter that I spit it out. Afterward she offered me some soda water, but I didn't feel thirsty, so I didn't drink it. Then we came over to the hotel again and I went to sleep. I woke up a little while ago and they told me mother was dead."

The supposition is that the woman was slightly demented and her purpose was to kill her boy as well as herself.

MATTOON, Ill., Aug. 12.—The wife of William Honn committed suicide at noon today at her home near Ashmore, Ill. Her husband had poor health. She was the mother of three children. No cause is assigned for her taking her own life.

THE TRIAL OF HOUSTON.

The Slayer of Barr in Court at Havana, Ill.—The Defense Is Justifiable Homicide—The Accused.

HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The trial of Robert Houston, indicted last February for the murder of D. W. Barr, was commenced in the Circuit Court today, a special venire of seventy-five jurors having been ordered. A jury was secured at 4:30 this afternoon, a statement of the case made by the attorneys on either side, and the taking of testimony commenced. Houston, charged with the crime, is 65 years old, a soldier of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and a prominent local politician. Barr was killed in open daylight on a prominent thoroughfare of this city. There is no question about the killing, but the defense will undertake to prove it a case of justifiable homicide. William Brown of Jacksonville is conducting the case for the defense. Mrs. Barr, widow of the slain man, was in court today with her son. The case is attracting great interest in the county.

Social Courtesies in the South.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 12.—At Graysville, twenty miles from here, last night, the Rev. F. M. Bandy and John Davis, prominent farmers, had a difficulty over the attentions of Davis to Bandy's daughter. A son of Bandy attempted to whip Davis and the latter killed him with a stone. The minister and Davis fought desperately with knives for an hour, and each fell, mortally wounded.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—About midnight last night George Mann, one of the proprietors of the Grand Central Theatre, stabbed his mistress, Annie Taylor, with a butcher-knife, at the corner of Green and Floyd streets. Mann was arrested and jailed after a hard fight with the police. The woman may recover.

Ex-Senator Cameron's Wife in Danger.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Mrs. Cameron, wife of ex-Senator Angus Cameron, is not expected to survive a second attack of acute nervous mental and physical complications, caused by her injuries in a collision of ferry-boats on the East River last season.

A TERRIBLE ACCUSATION.

MRS. ROBINSON OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., ARRAIGNED IN COURT.

She Is Charged with Poisoning Her Own Children and Pleads Not Guilty—The Man Smith Also in the Toils—Death of Another Son—How the Woman Acted in Court—Sensational Developments Expected.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Somerville poisoning case had interest added to it today by the death of the son William. The body was soon after removed to the undertaker's. The body of the girl, Elizabeth, who died in March, will be exhumed from its resting-place in Cambridge. The body of Freeman, which is interred in Chelsea, will not be disturbed at present.

In the police court at Somerville this morning Mrs. Robinson and Mr. Smith were arraigned on a charge of mixing poison with the medicine of William S. Robinson with intent to kill. Both pleaded not guilty. Mrs. Robinson emphasizing her response between sobs with the exclamation, "I am not guilty of poisoning my own child." She showed much emotion during the first part of the ceremonies, shaking from head to foot like one with the palsy. She finally took the situation unconcernedly. She had not been informed of her son's death, and made inquiry once or twice of her counsel. The case was continued until Aug. 18, and in the absence of bail both prisoners were locked up.

Mrs. Robinson was dressed neatly and wore a heavy crape veil. Mr. Smith is medium in hight with scant gray whiskers and hair. He has three sons, two of whom are engaged in business in this city, while one is a recent graduate of Harvard College. It is said that he is Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school in Hyde Park. His business is that of a traveling salesman for a belt-lacing firm. It is said that Mrs. Robinson has a case pending in the Supreme Court in regard to her husband's insurance in the New England Mutual Relief Association. There are several dishonest transactions charged against her which, it is alleged, occurred during her stay in Cambridge. A servant, Jessie McDonald, employed in her family since she lived in Somerville, became displeased with the way things were going on at the house and left the place last Saturday. It is expected that she will prove a valuable witness. Mrs. Robinson has two children left, a son, Charles, aged 19, and a little daughter, Gracie.

TORONTO'S SENSATION.

The Accused Coal-Dealer's Ex-Bookkeeper Turns Up in Detroit and Makes Some Startling Charges.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Charles H. Symons, late clerk in the employment of P. Burns of Toronto, whose exposure of the coal ring's frauds and the ensuing arrests have caused so much excitement throughout Canada, was found here tonight in a Jefferson avenue restaurant. He talked freely of the frauds and told a story of widespread swindling that seems almost incredible. He says that he entered Burns' employ nine years ago. Burns, he alleges, allowed men in his employ to run up large bills of coal, which he gave them to understand he never intended to collect and never did collect. According to Symons high officials of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad, the Northern Railroad, the Credit Valley Road, the Central Vermont, and Canadian Pacific lines are or were on Burns' free list and got their family coal of him for nothing for years past. In return Symons says they allowed his bills for coal against the railway corporation at a figure above the market, and all above a certain price they divided with Burns. Symons says that Burns also charged for coal that was never delivered. Symons declares that the water-works of Toronto was defrauded out of fully $5,000 a year. The Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railroad, Symons says, was charged with twelve tons a day and got only nine. The Northern Railroad, Symons alleges, was defrauded out of at least $10,000. Symons thinks he will go back to Toronto and turn State's evidence.

Charges Against a Canadian Official.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A *Tribune* special from Ottawa says grave charges are brought against Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, who is said to be the recipient of a bribe amounting to some $10,000 from New York contractors. Smith & Ripley got the contract for the construction of the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railroad from the Liberal Government. The Conservatives on getting office canceled the contract and the contractors sued for damages. To secure Mr. Chapleau's influence Mr. Ripley signed an agreement with "Sam" Chapleau, brother of the Secretary of State and Sheriff of the Northwest to pay to him 10 per cent of whatever sum the Government would give the contractors. In addition to this, on "Sam" Chapleau's advice, the contractors retained the Secretary of State for $500, yet he never did anything in the case.

WENT DOWN IN THE SOUND.

The Schooner Oregon and the Yacht Frolic Capsized—Twelve Persons Supposed to Be Lost.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The schooner Oregon capsized in the broad sound tonight, and four of the five men composing the crew were drowned. The yacht Frolic, owned by Winslow L. Hayden, is supposed to have also capsized in this vicinity late this afternoon during a squall. The owner, his two sons, Fred and Edward, and John W. Laming, together with three members of the crew, are supposed to be lost. A coat was picked up at Long Island which contained letters and papers the property of Laming. The police boat is searching for the bodies. Mr. Hayden is prominent in yachting circles here and was an upright gentleman. He is a well-known music-teacher and had considerable property. No further tidings have been received.

The Examination of Well Water.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health in the prosecution of the house-to-house inspection in the towns throughout the State has directed considerable attention to the condition of the water used for family consumption from wells. Where the wells are suspiciously near sewers and sinks an analysis of the water has been made, the result being in a great many cases a condemnation by the local Boards of Health. On recommendation of the State Board of Health a number of wells in this city located in the wealthiest residence portion have been condemned. The water from the works at Champaign are now being analyzed by Dr. Rauch, since there is a question as to its healthful qualities.

Iowa Hotelkeepers in Council.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Iowa Hotelkeepers' Association was held here today, with 150 members in attendance. Officers were elected as follows: President, P. G. Ballingall, Ottumwa; Vice-President, D. A. Williams, Sioux City; Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Wightman. Sioux City was selected as the place for holding the next meeting. G. M. Christian of Grinnell, H. Burils of Davenport, and J. J. Anderson of Atlantic were elected delegates to the National Convention of Hotelkeepers. The visitors were banqueted by the proprietors of the local hotels.

Not a Ruinous Fine.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Aug. 10.—The smallest fine ever assessed in this county was imposed by Squire Howard against Philip Trautmann. Trautmann rented a farm to one Earnest Hach, and, not being satisfied with him, attempted to dispossess him by putting in a new tenant. Hach had been arrested on a criminal warrant for trespass, and in giving judgment in the case the court said:

"Under the law I am compelled to fine Mr. Trautmann, and I fix that fine at 10 cents; but, Hach, you are a meaner man than he, and this court wishes it had the opportunity to fine you."

VIOLATING THE GAME LAW.

How the Farmers of the State and Others Manage to Evade the Statute for the Preservation of Birds.

During the tournament at Grand Crossing yesterday a group of sportsmen fell to discussing the prospects for the fall shooting, and naturally enough the conversation turned to the shooting of game out of season and the utter failure of the Illinois law to protect the game. Said a well-known shooter from Jacksonville, Ill.: "I haven't shot a prairie chicken for six years, yet there is no man more fond of the sport than I am. I don't shoot the birds out of season on principle, and by the time the season arrives they are all killed off in my part of the State. Why, they've been killing chickens ever since the middle of July, and the season as designated by law does not begin until Aug. 15. We have tried to punish offenders, and have been defeated every time. You see, they work it in this way: A farmer has a big farm, and he and his sons watch the chickens all through the summer and locate the coveys. Then as soon as the young birds are anywhere near big enough to be eaten they begin shooting. If they have friends who shoot they invite them to the farm and point out the birds. If a man comes along with coin in his hand, why, of course, he is considered a guest for the time being. Then if any of them are arrested they turn about and swear that the chickens are destroying the crops, and that it is necessary to kill them to preserve the product of the land. To get any shooting, which an enforcement of the law would give me, I am obliged to go several hundred miles from home."

The Jacksonville man's sentiments were indorsed all around, and the unseasonable shooting of ducks in the Calumet marshes was the next theme. A man who has lived all his life in the Calumet region was the principal speaker. Said he: "More teal, mallard, and wood ducks nested on Calumet, George, and Wolf Lakes this year than for a long time. The chances are that we would have had good sport the 15th; but the infernal bang, bang, bang began three weeks ago, and can't let up even nights or Sundays. I have been to Chicago several times and endeavored to get the State Game Warden to do something. He is willing to do what he can, but he has such a poor show that I don't blame him for hating to tackle the job. After he has seen the violation of the law he has to get out a warrant, and by that time his man is gone. He ought to have authority to search and arrest without warrant, and then, perhaps he could make it warm for the pot-hunters.

[The law on the subject provides that neither ducks nor prairie chickens shall be shot between Dec. 1 and Aug. 15, and that each violation shall be considered a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $25 or more than $200. The possession of game during the time designated is also unlawful. Prosecution may be made by any one before a Justice of the Peace or any competent court. It is the duty of the State's Attorney to see that the law is enforced, and Deputy-Sheriffs carried out on complaint. Sheriffs, Deputy-Sheriffs, constables, and police are also instructed to prosecute all persons whom there is reasonable cause to believe are guilty of violating the law. The Game Warden's duties are defined to consist in the prosecution of violators of the law and its enforcement. The wardens must go before a Justice, make an oath, obtain a warrant, and send out a constable to serve it.]

SALARIES OF COUNTY EMPLOYES.

The Committee on Public Service in Fixing Them Manages to Make the Aggregate Larger than Before.

There was a lively time at the meeting of the Committee on Public Service of the County Board yesterday afternoon, which met to revise the salary lists of the different county institutions. An attempt was made by some of the members to reduce salaries, but aside from one or two instances a decided increase was shown. Van Pelt, Wren, and Leyden appeared as champions of the weaker sex, and, although the two latter-named are not members of the committee, they were successful in having the salaries of several nurses raised from $10 a month to $28. When the item for a female assistant physician came up Van Pelt wanted the salary placed at $60 a month. Hemmelgarn opposed, and although the vote was 2 to 2 the Chair (Hemmelgarn) declared it was lost, and on a similar vote that it be fixed at $55 declared it carried. This angered Van Pelt, who left the room, but returned two hours later and with the assistance of Leyden and Wren had the matter taken up again and the salary was fixed at $60. The salary list was agreed on as follows:

Warden of Infirmary, $2,000 per year, no change; one physician, $1,800 per year, no change; one engineer, $1,350 per year, no change; one clerk, $720, reduced from $800; one druggist, $50 per month, no change; one special policeman, $40, no change; two assistant engineers, $600 per annum, reduced from $730; one housekeeper, $35 per month, no change; two farmers, $60, no change; five male nurses, each $28, increased from $20; six female nurses, $28, increased from $10; one head cook $50, reduced from $60; four assistant cooks, $40, $35, and $15; one female cook, $18; two watchmen, $25, reduced from $28; three night watchmen, $25, no change; one laundryman, $25, reduced from $28; two assistants in laundry, $15 each, one raised from $10; one undertaker, $40, reduced from $48; one assistant physician, $60, no change; one steam-fitter, $50, no change; one supervisoress, $25, reduced from $30; one carpenter, $45; one yard boss, $12, increased from $10; three dining-room girls, $15 each, two raised from $10; one maid, $10, reduced from $12; one painter, $30, raised from $15.

The following increases were made over the pay-roll of last year:

One electrician, $50 per month; one female physician, $60; one laundress, $25; one seamstress, $25; one janitrix, $15; one general helper, $15; one baker, $50; three assistant bakers, one $15, two $10; one bricklayer, $50; one tailor, $12; one teamster, $25; one storekeeper, $25; one bookkeeper, $60; one female nightwatch, $28; one butcher, $30.

The committee then attempted to revise the Insane Asylum list, but were compelled to adjourn before it was completed. The members will meet at 10 o'clock today to continue its work.

VISITED BY STORMS.

Severe Wind Storms in Southeastern Iowa and Western Illinois Cause Much Damage.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Southeastern Iowa was visited by a heavy thunder, rain, and wind storm this afternoon, and a great amount of damage to buildings, fences, and trees is reported in the aggregate. Intelligence of a drenching rain-storm at Moulton, Ia., had scarcely been known when angry clouds swung round from the west towards the north, then turned, and passed over the city in a southeasterly direction. The wind blew a perfect gale. Trees were blown down in all parts of the city and the streets blocked by débris in many places. The Masonic Hall, Gibbons' Opera-House, and Coey & Co.'s new pork-house were all unroofed. The First Baptist Church steeple fell with a crash into the street and was literally ground to fragments. The Catholic church and Jewish synagog were both damaged and a new house on Exchange street was moved six feet from the foundation. The family was all in the house and unhurt. Several small houses were blown down and a number had the gable ends blown in. Signs on the business street were broken and carried away and glass suffered severely. Nearly all the telegraph wires are down.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy rain prevailed here this afternoon, accompanied by a terrific wind. Trees in the parks suffered to some extent and awnings and signs were blown down. At Edina Sells Bros.' circus-tent was blown over and a number of persons injured. At Hannibal the electric-light station was demolished and some small buildings unroofed.

BROOKLYN, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A severe rain, wind, and hail storm visited the northeastern part of Poweshiek County last night, doing great damage to crops. Corn is estimated to be about one-fourth destroyed.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The heaviest rain-storm of the season fell here this afternoon, doing inestimable damage to ranch interests.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy rain storm occurred here this evening.

Banker Tracy Held for Trial.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The preliminary trial of Harlan P. Tracy, the Elmwood banker, for embezzlement, which has been going on at Elmwood for fifteen days, was concluded today. He was held in bonds of $7,500 to appear before the grand jury. Bail was promptly given.

THE MEN OF THE FOREST.

A MAMMOTH CELEBRATION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

Third Anniversary of the Establishment of the High Court of the State—Brief Review of the History of the Order—A Picturesque Procession Embracing Fully 2,000 Men—Some of Its Features—Exercises in the Exposition Building.

About 100 years ago the Ancient Order of Foresters, a secret society, was founded in England. Its title to a race which had apotheosized Robin Hood and Little John and their free lance Knights of Sherwood Forest was a taking one, and the order rapidly grew for those days, eventually throughout the British Isles. In time it reached this country, but for a long while was principally confined to a few cities in the Eastern States and Canada. As it spread the order here began to fret and chafe under the jurisdiction and legislation of the High Court of the World, which was in England. The spirit of liberty and the ideas of self-government innate in the American heart had to assert themselves, and after disputes and constitutional contentions the American branch of the order cut the ties which bound it to the parent stem, and declared itself to be the Independent Order of Foresters. A few of the courts refused to secede, and still exist in the Eastern States and acknowledge supremacy in the High Court in England. After a while dissensions arose in the ranks of the Independents, in which the Canadian courts became involved, principally because of the absconding of a financial officer with most of the funds, and another split and the new name of United Order of Foresters were the results.

Eight years ago some of the order in this State became dissatisfied with the management and especially with the heavy assessments consequent on the numerous deaths resulting from yellow-fever in the South, and they asked the privilege of establishing and controlling a State assessment or beneficiary fund. Illinois being a healthy State and not subject to deadly epidemics, they thought their demand just, as well as economic. The request was denied by the High Court, and then followed the formation of the Independent Order of Foresters of Illinois. It contained at first but a few over 500 members; it now numbers 10,000.

Yesterday the order of this city and county celebrated for the third year the establishment of the High Court of the State by a procession and parade which far excelled the previous ones. In every respect the procession was a credit to every court and member in line. It was long drawn out and picturesque with flags, and banners, and decorations. It was also noticeable in that all the courts had furnished themselves with small canes and uniform hats, this uniformity adding greatly to the appearance of the column.

COURT BRISCO'S UMBRELLA.

At 3:30 o'clock the procession started from the intersection of La Salle and Monroe streets and marched to Washington, east to Dearborn, thence south to Jackson, east to Michigan avenue, on which it countermarched to the Exposition Building. The sidewalks along the entire line of march were crowded with spectators, and favorable comments were expressed on every hand. There were fifty courts represented, numbering fully 2,000 men, and it took nearly an hour for the procession to pass a given point. There was no halting, and everything seemed to have been arranged in the most admirable manner.

The courts in line were the following and in the order mentioned: Washington, Industry, Jefferson, Goethe, Avoca, Maplewood, Independence, Steuben, America, Vega, Eureka, Lincoln, Welter, Harmony, Vorwärts, Prospect, Amity, Verona, Wisconsin, Hope, Unity, a Polish Court, Germania, Champlain, Progress, Liberty, Fidelity, Patterson, Irving, Col. Mulligan, Lincoln Park, Calumet, Greeley, Phœnix, Garfield, Dearborn, Brisco, Enterprise, Auburn, Brighton, Park, Apollo, Oriental, Centennial, Energy, Welcome, Lakeside, Union, and Quincy.

Heading the several divisions and courts were nineteen brass bands, a cornet and drum corps, and a fife and drum corps, so that the strains of music were continuous, the airs varying from the gay to the severe, from the pathetic to the patriotic. The number of carriages in line would of themselves have formed a big procession. Some of them were ornamented with flags and arched with evergreens. It would be difficult to notice all the commendable features and decorations of the procession, but some are worthy of note. The curious features were a number of goats and a little baby elephant.

COURT PATTERSON'S ELEPHANT.

"What have goats to do with a procession of Independent Foresters?" asked the reporter.

"Why, you see this is about the only day we can give them an airing; they are kept so busy in the lodge-rooms helping to initiate members the rest of the year," was the answer of a Past Ranger. All the goats except one, a big white buck, were in carriages, and why they were placed there was explained by one of the order, who said that when the big white fellow was let loose he invariably created a disturbance. Hence he was dragged along on foot by a rope. "He is a very vicious fellow," said his keeper, "and adds much impressiveness to his part in the initiatory ceremonies of our court. He is at times too impulsive for frail candidates, but the members wouldn't part with him."

The men of Court Welcome went to too much expense to uniform themselves, and Court Apollo had a noticeable banner, on which was a painting of a sick brother cared for by the order. The handsome and costly banners and flags in the line were numerous, and as their silken folds fluttered in the breeze they added spirit and beauty to the scene.

ONE OF THE SYMBOLS.

Since the organization of the Independent Order in this State eight years ago it has spread into Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and other States, and a few courts have been organized in Upper Canada.

Inside the Exposition Building.

The paraders marched into the large hall of the Exposition Building, the bands all playing and everybody hot and perspiring. Mr. Leeson of Court Independence was overcome by the heat and his friends carried him into the Exposition Hall, where cold water was applied. He recovered sufficiently to go home in a carriage. The audience numbered about 3,000 people, and many of them were women and children. R. F. Figg, Chairman of the meeting, introduced T. W. Saunders, a Forester, who talked about three minutes. The next speaker was William Kilpatrick, High Secretary. He said the Independent Order of Foresters had a larger membership and more money than any other order. The Chicago Foresters were organized Aug. 12, 1878, and during their existence had paid out for benefits alone $261,000.

The Hon. John F. Finerty was then introduced. He said the procession was in itself an attestation of the strength of the order. Benevolence was the one grand principle that established the universal brotherhood of man. The Independent Order of Foresters was the vanguard of civilization, for civilization without benevolence would be simply savagery. Like a river that rose and ran within its banks, strong in volume, so today did the order have strength within itself. Not at any period of chivalry or at any time in the history of the world was there a grander work in progress. Alash in a faction fight. Then his tones drop and die away so that one can barely catch the concluding word of the sentence. He uses all possible dramatic tricks of utterance and gesture in trying to make a point, stamping his feet in rage, wringing his hands in anguish, and hissing his contempt for everybody and everything on the other side with protracted and vindictive hisses. During it all the jury suffered and were strong. The majority of them were even attentive. There is one juror who has a habit of leaning forward in his chair and gazing vacantly at whoever may be speaking. Mr. Zeisler caught this juror's unconscious eye yesterday afternoon and stopped in the middle of a sentence to say pointedly: "And I see the jury with me in this." Some of the jurors smiled and others stared, but the unconscious cause of the remark never moved a muscle. Altogether it may be said that, considering the sort of case Mr. Zeisler had and the amount of ground he had to go over, he did wonderfully well.

The women seemed to be out yesterday in as great force as ever, the falling away in the afternoon's attendance being principally in the sections of the court-room reserved for male accommodation. Most of the prisoners seem badly broken up, the principal exceptions being Fielden and Neebe. Gen. Parsons sat in whispered conversation with his brother most of the forenoon. There will probably be a keen competition for admittance this afternoon to hear Mr. Ingham's address for the State.

MR. WALKER CONCLUDES.

Paying His Compliments to Lingg, Engel, and Fischer.

Frank Walker resumed his opening for the prosecution in the morning and spoke for an hour and a quarter. He completed his argument on the point of the connection of the defendants with the conspiracy.

"Was the meeting on the haymarket a lawful meeting?" he asked. "Fielden advised them to throttle the law, and yet they claim it was a lawful meeting. Was Engel in the conspiracy? Why, he planned it; he explained the plan at the meeting on Emma street and on No. 54 West Lake street. He had the instrument for making bombs. He advised the people to buy revolvers to shoot the police. Was Neebe in the conspiracy? He distributed the 'Revenge' circular; he belonged to the same group as Schwab and Lingg. Was Fielden in the conspiracy? He advised force for years and years, and he told the people the night of the riot to stab the law and do everything they could to wound it. Was Fischer in the conspiracy? He was the lieutenant of Spies. He carried Spies' orders to No. 54 West Lake street. He was at the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* office when the 'Revenge' circular was printed. He carried a revolver almost two feet long. He carried a grooved dagger. What were these grooves in the blade for? Why, prussic acid evaporates and there must be grooves to retain it to produce a weapon the slightest scratch of which will produce death—an instrument never invented except by the revolutionists. Was Lingg in the conspiracy? Lingg manufactured bombs. He said to Lehmann: 'Come to No. 58 Clybourn avenue tonight and you will know what the meeting at No. 54 West Lake street meant.' He hurried the men who were at his house in the manufacture of bombs, because the bombs must be ready for use that night. And when Lingg saw the word 'Rube' he was nearly crazy, and he wanted to go to the West Side. When he came to Clybourn avenue he heard it was all over and the revolution had failed, and they said, 'You are to blame for it.' They knew he was in the conspiracy. Remember the scientific analysis showing that the bomb in the haymarket was one of the kind manufactured by Lingg.

"Coming to the next point we ask: Was the bomb thrown in furtherance of the common design? Who else on the face of the earth would throw a bomb? 'If there had been one single bomb at McCormick's how different it would have been,' said Spies. Nobody had been advocating the use of dynamite but the Socialists and Anarchists. Do you know of the use of dynamite except as you have read of it in blasting? Did you ever hear of street-fighting except as you have heard it discussed here? Did you ever hear, until Spies took the stand, that dynamite was the leveler? Whether the identity of the man who threw the bomb is established or not, all are alike guilty. What does the 'Revenge' circular say? 'Total annihilation to the beasts that call themselves your masters.' Who knew the use of dynamite? Why, the man that explained the 'Czar' bomb to the reporter. All the witnesses for the defense had said Spies was not on the wagon when the police came up, until Messer was called on the stand and swore that Spies was on it when the police came up. After that the defense could not get him off the wagon, and then they introduced Henry Spies and others to keep him on the wagon. And Henry Spies comes in to locate the revolver under the wagon after they had been trying for three or four days to prove it had been lying on Randolph street. Spies said to Bonf

awful concocted conspiracy against the Socialists ever heard of or even known. And how do they prove this? By the contemptible man who thought to gain favor in the eyes of Capt. Bonfield that night by representing himself as a member of the firm of John V. Farwell & Co., a man who infested nearly every station-house in the city with his sneaking presence. And that defense is as absurd as their claim that the police fired first that night.

"Law violated appeals to you. You stand now for the first time in the history of this country between anarchy and law, between the absolute overthrow of the present system by force and by dynamite and constitutional law represented by republican institutions. Do not forget the weight of your responsibility, the awful magnitude of it. And as the magnitude of that responsibility is great no motive of whatever kind should prevent you from carrying out the exact letter of the law. The foundation-stone of justice has been attacked. Shall it stand erect? Gentlemen, that rests with you."

MR. ZEISLER FOR THE DEFENSE.

Heaping Abuse Upon the Heads of Walker and the Police.

Mr. Zeisler began his address for the defense at 11:20 a. m., as follows:

"MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: As I am about to address you on behalf of the defendants in this case it is with a deep appreciation of the great responsibility assumed by me. Eight defendants are here charged with the greatest crime known to the law of the land. Their lives are at stake. However, if I consult my own conviction I feel as if the task were light. The conviction with which I have started out in the beginning of this trial is the conviction which I have gained after hearing all the testimony, viewing it impartially and not from a one-sided standpoint. You have heard the opening by Mr. Walker on behalf of the prosecution. He started out by saying that he would analyze the facts in the case, would show you that these defendants were guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, that he would clearly and fairly place before you the facts in this case. Whether he has kept that promise, I wish you would examine with me. There was never a more unfair statement of facts in any case made than that by Frank Walker in the space of time consumed—28 minutes—two hours. If what he said were true there would be nothing left for you, I admit, except to find these defendants guilty. Fortunately for them his speech was full of misstatements; it was one misstatement from beginning to end. Every word he has uttered, every sentence he has framed is a misstatement calculated to arouse your prejudices, your suspicions. But what he said is not the evidence in the case." Mr. Zeisler then criticised Mr. Walker's manner during the speech and went on: "The gentleman set out by paying you the customary compliment paid to jurors, admired you for the patience with which you have listened to the testimony in the case, the intelligence with which you have grasped every point, the interest which you have shown. But the same gentleman that paid you these compliments insulted you more than, perhaps, you ever were insulted. The same gentleman set out by defining to you what is reasonable doubt and laid great stress upon the point that if a doubt arises in the minds of the jury out of fear, that fear is not reasonable doubt. This is an insult, gentlemen; the mere insinuation that you would base your verdict upon anything except the dry facts in this case, that you would, out of fear, perhaps acquit the defendants at the bar. But this shows the same spirit that was shown throughout his speech and that was shown by the representatives of the State throughout the trial. They desired to scare you, they desired to show you Anarchism in its worst and most fearful form. They want to beg of you to kill anarchy by convicting these defendants, not because they are guilty of any crime, not because they are responsible for the death of Mathias J. Degan, but because they are Anarchists. That is the keynote which they sounded from the very beginning to this minute. And that, gentlemen of the jury, shows the fairness of the attorneys for the State in this case. Do you remember the questions put by Mr. Grinnell during the examination of candidates for the jury-box, when these gentlemen asked you, 'Are you in favor of or have you any prejudice against Anarchists, Socialists,' etc.? I do not see that Anarchism or Socialism cuts any figure in this case. That is what I said and that is what he told you in his opening speech. He told you: 'Do not convict these men because they are Anarchists. It may be that you will find that they defied the law, had no respect for the law, aimed at it. But do not convict them on that account.' And in that connection he said: 'Now and at no time hereafter will the State say aught to arouse your prejudice or your indignation, having confidence in the case that we present. And I hope that I shall not now and I do not expect to say to you anything which will in any way or manner excite your passions. I want your reason, I want your careful analysis. I want your careful attention. My associates and myself ask the conviction of no man from malice, from prejudice, from anything except the facts and the law.' This is the promise which he has given to you. We shall find out in the course of this argument whether it was kept.

"In all the history of civilized mankind there was no judicial proceeding which was more unfair, in which more prejudice was pounded into the jury box, than in this case. You are asked to convict these men upon nothing but suspicions. Now, let me say to you this, before I go a step farther, I believe that every one of you with the exception of one or two stated in answer to our question whether you were prejudiced against Anarchists, Socialists, and Communists, that you are. Still we have accepted you as jurors, relying on your honesty and your promise given under oath that this will not influence you in arriving at a just, fair, and impartial verdict. Still this prejudice exists, as you have admitted, and the State's attorneys tried to make capital out of it. I have no honesty and openly stated that you have that prejudice. Being conscious of that prejudice, you ought to be doubly watchful not to blend the issues in this case, doubly watchful that you should not believe these men guilty unless the evidence would convince you beyond all reasonable doubt if you did not have that prejudice. You need not fear, gentlemen. Arrive at your verdict without fearing the revenge of the Anarchists. These defendants have entertained certain views, but never any of them would have avenged the verdict of a jury. They themselves have had confidence in you, they have elected their own judges out of at least 1,000 that were brought up here, and they will abide by your judgment, whatever it may be."

Referring to Mr. Walker's definitions of the term "reasonable doubt," Mr. Zeisler quoted the 75th Virginia Report, Page 925, which contained the following:

"If a reasonable doubt of any facts necessary to convict the prisoner is raised in the minds of the jury by the evidence itself or by the ingenuity of counsel upon any hypothesis consistent with innocence that doubt is decisive in favor of the prisoner's acquittal. . . . The evidence to convict the prisoner must not merely lie beyond all reasonable doubt consistent with the hypothesis of his guilt, but must also be beyond all reasonable doubt inconsistent with any hypothesis of innocence that can be reasonably drawn therefrom.

Mr. Walker's principles of law, Mr. Zeisler said, were not applicable to this case, for it was necessary to show that the one committing the deed was one of the conspirators. He must be identified, though he need not be convicted before the accessory can be punished. Mr. Zeisler quoted authorities for this position and referred to Judge Gary's decision given the first day when the taking of evidence in this case began. Judge Gary then decided that if there was a general agreement to kill the police, and they were killed by some persons who were parties to the agreement, then all who participated in the agreement were equally guilty. Mr. Zeisler laid stress on the part that the killing must be done by persons who were parties to the agreement. This, he claimed, had not been shown and the bomb-thrower not identified. This requirement that the principal should be identified before the accessory could be punished was the reason that the defense attached so much importance to the evidence which Gilmer would have given if his story were true. This was the reason for their attempt to impeach Gilmer, which the prosecution had ridiculed as an attempt to distract the attention of the jury, for with Gilmer's testimony the case would stand or fall. Mr. Zeisler repudiated the insinuation that the readers of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* must be followers of Herr Most and unworthy of belief as witnesses. It was the only paper they could read, if they could not read English, the other German papers being inimical to their interests as workingmen. He denounced Gilmer as a constitutional liar; said detectives were pronounced by the Supreme Court professional liars; and, while admitting that some reporters were reliable, expressed the general opinion that they did not possess retentive minds and were influenced by the policy of their respective papers. The police who came to the haymarket he denounced as knaves and the one who was in command as the worst knave that ever held office.

Mr. Zeisler explained what the Socialists meant by social revolution and attempted to show by reference to the history of Rome that social revolutions were not a new thing. A social revolution, he said, was predicted by all writers on social science. It did not necessarily involve violence.

The defendants had said, first, "It is coming, and it must come"; second, "from our experience we have no hope that we will ever accomplish it without force, for this reason arm yourselves!" "That," said Mr. Zeisler, "is what Spies said at Grand Rapids. That is what Spies said to Wilkinson. That is what they said at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall, and it is what they have said at every meeting of the American group and at every meeting on the Lake-Front. They repeated it over and over and over again—'arm yourselves!' But does that mean buying weapons and going and killing with them? I will tell you the only proper construction that can be put upon those words. It is 'Organize and arm yourselves. Stand together. Be true to your unions and arm yourselves. A strong enemy is respected, and if you are strong and stand together and will be a power in the land, then your demands will be granted. Then this social revolution will fall into your lap without bloodshed. Arm yourselves in order to be respected, and if your adversaries see that you are strong and that you are a power, they will yield and surrender, and will give you that share which belongs to you.'"

Mr. Zeisler said the attorneys of the State would say: "Didn't they advise them to go and buy 25 cents' worth of dynamite? Didn't they say, 'Go to Marshall Field's and other stores and supply your wants from those stores?'" To this Mr. Zeisler would say: "Yes, they did. It is the fact. What of it?"

Passing from this branch of the case, Mr. Zeisler said the great array of Socialists which the witnesses for the State had testified existed dwindled down to not more than twenty-five, as to whom the witness Williamson testified that they had met in Greif's Hall. "This," said Mr. Zeisler, "is that great and monstrous army which was to bring about this revolution."

Returning to the proposition to sack Marshall Field's and other business-houses, Mr. Zeisler said that Parsons offered to lead the crowd on a raid, but after making the proposition he meekly sat down, and the revolutionists in response to Parsons' furious invitation armed themselves with beer. After Parsons subsided he had talked ferociously with a reporter about the possibilities of a fulminating cap. The men who followed the leadership of Spies et al. were not highly-educated men, and they could not be influenced by any statement of abstract principles of social science. This kind of talk, however, would fetch them: "Here is Marshall Field, who is worth $25,000,000 while you are starving. Marshall Field has no right to own $25,000,000. You have a right to take from the property he has accumulated the part of it which belongs to you by natural and equitable laws. He has no right to live in a palace while you starve. I am going to lead you down, and at once if you want me to, and we will supply our wants from what he has." Mr. Zeisler claimed with a great show of indignation that the kind of harangue addressed to an ignorant mob was not advice to deplete Field's stock of goods. When Spies & Co. said they had a right to make a grab at Marshall Field's goods they merely stated the proposition that in the present state of society the good things of the earth were not justly and equitably distributed, but if they were as they ought to be the proletariat would have a right to share with Marshall Field the property which Marshall Field now unjustly holds. Leaving Marshall Field in the possession of his untold millions, Mr. Zeisler looked around the audience for Frank Walker and claimed that Mr. Walker in his argument of the day before had given the jury nothing but declamation. "They want," said Mr. Z., "to rouse your prejudices and they want to scare you; they want to show you a picture of arnica." (Mr. Zeisler probably meant anarchy, but his German gutterals got away with the legitimate English pronunciation.) Mr. Zeisler claimed that the Socialists did not propose to use force in carrying out their theories. Said he: "Are they fools? Are they children? Their last aim and end is simply a social revolution, but not by the throwing of dynamite. Did they intend bloodshed? They naturally anticipated that if the movement was a failure they would have to bear the responsibility."

All the statements made by the prosecution were made simply for the purpose of throwing sand in the eyes of the jury. The 3,000 Socialists whom the witness Moulton stated Spies had said were ready to tear up the town were only a myth. "Where are the 3,000 armed Socialists and dynamiters now?" shrieked Mr. Zeisler at Mr. Grinnell, and Mr. Grinnell looked over at the eight defendants as if he might have said: "We have got eight of them here in court." Mr. Zeisler said the prosecution had only shown four empty bomb-shells in the possession of Spies. One of them Spies had given to the witness Wilkinson and the other three he had brought to court voluntarily, and because he had brought them in without compulsion Mr. Spies was entitled to a great deal of credit. Mr. Walker has said that Spies recommended the use of dynamite, which was a deliberate falsehood on the part of Mr. Walker, who knew that Mr. Walker was a liar. Mr. Zeisler said Spies had in his possession two dynamite cartridges and a few lengths of fuse for the explosion of said cartridges, and in addition to this Spies had a number of dynamite caps. Spies also had exploded a fulminating-cap to scare Williamson and other reporters who wandered into Gen. Spies' arsenal. Spies was not in the dynamite line of business although the detectives had found a bushel or two of it on a shelf in Spies' private closet. This, however, was a very small matter because Linemeyer had testified that he failed to find any dynamite in that particular closet. The officers who testified to finding the explosive in Spies' dynamite-bin had lied, and that was all there was of that. Even if Spies had said there were 3,000 armed Socialists in Chicago, that was merely braggadocio indulged in by Spies in order to scare the capitalists into making concessions to the laboring class. That was also Spies' object when he told the witness Wilkinson about the plans of the Anarchists. In other words, Spies was an ordinary blowhard, who would talk large but not do much execution. "If," shouted Mr. Zeisler, "the Socialists were ready for revolution the 1st of May, why did Louis Lingg have to manufacture bombs Tuesday, the 4th of May?"

Having disposed of the Lingg end of the conspiracy in this summary manner, Mr. Zeisler indulged in a little sarcasm as to the amount of Socialistic remedies which the prosecution produced in court. Ignoring the roomful of bombs, dynamite, blast-furnaces, etc., which were introduced by the State during the trial, Mr. Zeisler swung his arm around about eighteen points of the compass and demanded: "Where are the bushels of bombs and dynamite which the State's Attorney was going to produce? There was no preparation for the revolution. They were told to be prepared for a social revolution that was to come in the future, but taking everything proved does that constitute a conspiracy? Is not secrecy the first test of a conspiracy? Was there anything secret about the doings or teachings of these men? When Parsons offered to lead the crowd on the Board of Trade was there anything secret in that? Did they go under umbrellas to hide themselves? Didn't the press, which reaches the Mayor's office, and the Prosecuting-Attorney's, and the office of every business-man in Chicago, come out the next morning with full details? A conspiracy is an agreement to do an unlawful act. All that has been proved in this case is that the defendants agreed upon the truth of certain principles. They all had the same ideal, but where has it been shown that the defendants ever conspired with one another?" Seeing that this broad statement was a little too wide in its gage, Mr. Zeisler began to hedge by saying that he was not now talking about the Emma street meeting or the Ipsilon meeting, about which he would discourse later on in his argument. In his mind there had never been pounded into a jury a more absurd idea than that the act of certain men advocating certain principles and the act of others listening to them constituted a conspiracy. The defendants had never made a definit proposition to inaugurate a general revolution at a certain time. The dissemination of certain principles among the people did not make either the disseminators or the disseminatees conspirators. The State's-Attorney had claimed that what the defendants had taught, and preached, and said, and written during the last three years constituted a general conspiracy. The State's-Attorney knew of those teachings, and preachings, and sayings, and writings, and if the haymarket riot was the natural result of the teachings, etc., of the Socialists the State's Attorney should have been the first man placed in the prisoners' dock, and by his side should have been seated Mayor Harrison and all the other city authorities whose sworn duty it was to preserve peace and punish crime. Coming along a step farther to specific acts, Mr. Zeisler contended that unless it was shown that the defendants had done an overt act there was no conspiracy on their part. The State's Attorney should plead guilty of the murder of Degan as well as the defendants unless it could be shown that they had lighted and thrown the bomb; and this had not been shown.

Waller was a diabolical traitor who had bargained with the State to tell lies and give evidence against his comrades; and as Waller's testimony with regard to the word "Ruhe" could not be reconciled with what the conspirators did be was a mercenary liar. Seliger was another black-hearted traitor, who had testified that Lingg offered to throw a bomb into the North Avenue Station, but very singularly Lingg had failed to provide himself with a match to light the bomb, and therefore Seliger must have lied in regard to Lingg's proposition. Lingg, in addition, had not seen the word "Ruhe" when he proposed to rip up the police station, and as "Ruhe" was the cabalistic word which was to bring about the culmination of the conspiracy, he could not have been acting in furtherance of the conspiracy when he proposed to jerk the dynamite into the police station. Schroeder had been put on the stand by the prosecution to denounce the atrocious act of the police in shooting down their brothers the day before at McCormick's." In reference to this matter Mr. Zeisler took Mr. Grinnell to task for not showing in the proof what Mr. Grinnell had claimed in his opening would be shown in regard to Spies exasperating the people until they made the attack on the scabs at McCormick's. About this time Mr. Zeisler got himself into the position of Ajax defying the lightning, and, at the summit of his voice, defied Mr. Grinnell to show that any single word of Spies' speech at McCormick's had been testified to by any other witness than those produced by the defendants. "But," continued Mr. Zeisler, "I have another argument which will bring you to my side. Is there any testimony that the haymarket meeting was not a quiet, orderly meeting? Mayor Harrison, Mr. English, the reporter of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and others have testified that the meeting was peaceable and quiet. Yet Mr. Bonfield, the 'hero and savior of the city and country!' went with about one hundred and eighty men to that meeting of two or three hundred people who were holding a peaceable meeting. When the facts come out you will know whether the police had a right to go and shoot down workingmen who threw a few stones at the McCormick scabs. The 'Revenge' circular, written by Spies, was an indignant protest against the act of the police, and Spies alone was responsible for it. The State's-Attorney had claimed that there was a connection between the 'Revenge' circular and the 'Ypsilon' meeting in the basement of No. 54 West Lake street. As a matter of fact, the 'Ypsilon' meeting was called in the Packet on Sunday morning, and the McCormick riot and the 'Revenge' circular did not come into existence until Tuesday afternoon; therefore, there was no connection between them. Spies meant by the 'Revenge' circular exactly what Fielden and Parsons meant when they spoke at the haymarket meeting, and it meant exactly what the Socialists had said for years: that the ignorant detectives had not been able to grasp what Parsons said and had consequently sworn that he had said, 'To arms! to arms!' Instead of this Parsons had actually said: 'It behooves you, as you love your wives and children, etc., arm yourselves. It did not however require the detectives at all to swear to a few lies more or less."

An adjournment was had until 10 o'clock this morning.

THE YIELD OF THE FIELDS.

Reports from Illinois Show Corn to Be Up to the Average in Some Counties—Rain Has Fallen in Localities.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—[8 pecial.]—Reports to the State Department of Agriculture indicate the condition of corn Aug. 1 as follows:

In De Kalb County the prospect is good for four-fifths of an average yield per acre. The drouth has almost dried up the pastures and fall feed will be scarce. In De Witt County the crop is an average; in Douglas County the growing crops have not suffered to any great extent from the drouth. In Du Page County the drought has had no serious effect and corn will make nearly an average; in Edgar County the condition of corn is better than at a corresponding date for many years. Corn has made very fair growth in Edwards County and looks well, but needs more rain. The prospect is good for nearly an average yield per acre.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—There was a fine shower of rain this evening, the first sufficient to thoroughly lay the dust for many weeks. It is too late to be of benefit to crops.

GALESBURG, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A heavy storm of wind and rain passed over here this afternoon. Many shade trees were snapped off and corn was blown down.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A wide-spread rain-storm visited this locality this evening. It is of much value to crops.

CERRO GORDO, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A very severe wind-storm, accompanied with some rain, passed over this part of Illinois, doing great damage to corn.

VIRGINIA, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Fine rains, preceded by a heavy wind, visited this section both last night and this. This evening's storm resulted in considerable damage to standing corn, grain in the stalk, trees, and grape arbors.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A severe wind and rain storm struck this city about 4 o'clock this afternoon. Much damage was done to buildings, trees, stacked grain, and standing corn.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Rain came down in torrents here today, breaking the long drouth and securing good corn and potato crops.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A violent wind-storm passed over this county last night, blowing down several barns, uncoofing others, leveling the corn flat to the ground, and destroying grain stacks. The corn crop is nearly ruined.

CRESTON, Ia., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Thirteen weeks of uninterrupted drouth ended today in the heaviest rain and wind storm that has visited this section of Iowa this year. It came too late to benefit corn.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A terrible wind and rain storm struck here this evening, blowing down corn badly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A severe wind and rain storm swept over this city about 6 o'clock this evening. The wind did much damage to the corn.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A furious storm passed over this city tonight with a copious rainfall. Fifty per cent of the corn crop is said to be irredeemably fired. This rain will save the rest.

Reports received by THE TRIBUNE show the general prevalence of drouth in the Northwest broken only by local showers.

President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island returned yesterday from a flying trip over the western portion of his road. He says he found the corn seriously injured by the drought in some sections, while in others there are prospects of a good crop. He thinks there will be about three-fourths of a crop both in Iowa and Illinois.

BOULANGER.

Like a True Frenchman He Has a Great Love of Finery.

Paris Letter to London *Times*: Gen. Boulanger turns to account the general love of finery, and better to explain what is meant by this I must refer to an anecdote. Fourteen years ago Thiers visited Rouen. I was there among those who accompanied him. I had returned from a hurried visit to the Valley of the Neckar, whence I had brought with me, as a souvenir, a red cap, richly decorated with gold lace, of the kind worn as a fancy dress by students in the Rhine countries. I had it with me, and I made use of it as a traveling cap. At Manies Thiers came down from his carriage and walked about on the railway platform. He beckoned to me to go to him, and naturally I took off my cap to speak to him. It was rather cold. Thiers said politely: "Put on your cap." When I had done so he said, "What a magnificent cap you have; where did you pick up that splendid headdress?" and he burst into a laugh. There was then a cry outside of "Three cheers for the President!" which was heartily responded to. Thiers looked attentively in the direction of the crowd from which the cheering came. Then, half in joke and half in earnest, he said quickly, "Take off your hat, they are taking you for the President." Now this exemplifies what I call the love of finery among the French, and it is, in fact, one of the great national passions, in the first place, to wear finery, and, in the next place, to receive it with acclamation. Never will a man who dresses like his neighbors, who fails to secure a conspicuous seat, who does not wear finery, become popular in this country, unless, indeed, he possesses the eloquence of Gambetta—a flashing and ostentatious eloquence, which glistens and dazzles, and made use of by a man supposed to be devoted to the plébiscite. Except Gambetta I do not know of one man finding a place in French history who was not covered with finery; none certainly has become popular. Gen. Boulanger knows this. Accordingly for Wednesday's review he bought a horse 14 years old, for which he paid 7,000 francs, but which admirably suited a man covered with gold lace, embroidery, and plumes—a horse perfectly fitted to parade before the crowd and to excite admiration among the masses assembled to see the staff pass by. He did not leave his horse even at the gate of the President of the Republic.

Delving Among the Mummies.

The ballet of the Paris opera comprises 1,027 women and costs $900,000 a year.

RATHER UNLOOKED FOR.

MODESTY BEATEN BY FINALITY AND FASTER'S GREAT VICTORY.

Excellent Weather and a Fair Track at Washington Park Yesterday—Place Horses Capture Three Out of the Five Events—Covington on Deck Again—The Bard Wins the Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth—Events at Saratoga and Brighton Beach—Brown, the 2-Year-Old Trotter.

With excellent weather and a good track more than a fair day's racing was had at Washington Park yesterday afternoon. The defeat of Modesty by Finality and Faster's victory in the Quickstep Stakes in the fast time of :48¾ were the sensations of the occasion. The place horses captured three out of the five events. Covington was again in the saddle and rode the winner in the fourth race.

The judges were B. G. Brute, George Brasfield, and J. E. Brewster, and the timers Clifton Bell and A. W. Thurman.

There were twelve entries for the first race, a dash of three-quarters of a mile. Bell-Boy was scratched and eleven started. Pools sold: Modesty, $50; Fred Wooley, Finality, and Skobeloff, $5 each; the field, $8. With Modesty out: Fred Wooley, $16; Finality, $15; Skobeloff, $10; the field, $25. Pool odds were: 1 to 2 Modesty, 6 to 1 Finality and Fred Wooley, 12 to 1 Skobeloff and Charley Lucas, 20 to 1 Top Sawyer, 15 to 1 Fanchette, 40 to 1 Hattie Bennett, 100 to 1 Alvapor, 60 to 1 Anawan, 60 to 1 Fanny B. As the horses went to the post Modesty appeared very sore, and those who had backed her became very doubtful of her ability to win. Fred Wooley led at the start, with Hattie Bennett second, Anawan third, and Skobeloff fourth. Top Sawyer was last. Going along the backstretch Modesty ran into second position, Hattie Bennett took third, Skobeloff fourth, and Finality fifth. At the half they were strung for seventy yards. On the upper turn Wooley showed two lengths in front of Modesty, the latter was two open lengths ahead of Finality, and Skobeloff was a length farther away. Coming into the homestretch, Modesty closed with Wooley, and showed in front as they straightened out. Modesty looked a winner to within 150 yards of the wire, where Finality came up and challenged for the lead. The mare could not respond, and the black horse won cleverly by nearly a length, Modesty barely lasting out the rush. Detectives had not been able to grasp what Fred Wooley's neck. Skobeloff was a poor fourth, Hattie Bennett fifth. Mutuals paid: Finality, straight, $95; place, $16.80; Modesty, place, $7.20. Hattie Bennett carried four pounds and a quarter overweight.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, of which $100 to the second horse, for 3-year-olds and upwards, maidens allowed 3 lbs.; if 3 years old, 5 lbs., if 4 years 10 lbs., if 5 years or upwards 15 lbs.; entrance free; three-quarters of a mile.

T. H. Stevens' blk. h. Finality, aged, West Roxbury—Nora Worth, 118 lbs. (L. Jones).... 1
Ed Corrigan's ch. m. Modesty, 5 yrs., War Dance—Ballet, 118 lbs. (West)..... 2
E. L. Carmichael's b. g. Fred Wooley, 4 yrs., Ramadaan—Aspire, 105 lbs. (Taral)..... 3
Skobeloff, 113 lbs. (Wheatley); Hattie Bennett, 100¼ lbs. (Seaman); Top Sawyer, 115 lbs. (Sayers); Fanchette, 113 lbs. (Stoval); Alvapor, 101 lbs. (Carrol); Anawan, 111 lbs. (Johnson); Charley Lucas, 115 lbs. (Hurd); and Fanny B., 113 lbs. (Richardson), also ran.

Time—1:15¾.

The second race—one mile and one eighth, for 3-year-olds that had run and not won at this meeting—had five starters. Pools sold: King of Norfolk, $16; Uncle Dan, $16; the field, $25. Book odds were: 3 to 1 King of Norfolk, 2½ to 1 Vie, 8 to 5 Uncle Dan, 4 to 1 Waboo, 20 to 1 Wyandotte Chief. The start was a perfect one. In the odd furlong Uncle Dan and Wyandotte Chief went to the front about a neck apart, King of Norfolk took third position, Vie fourth, and Waboo fifth. In front of the club house the Chief drew out and King of Norfolk took sides with Uncle Dan. Turning into the backstretch the Chief led an open length. Nearing the half they closed up so that they were all lapped. Just beyond the half Uncle Dan ran into the lead and remained there to the middle of the upper turn, where King of Norfolk shot to the front and the race was practically over. Coming on strong, King of Norfolk won easily by a length and a half, and after a driving contest Vie beat Waboo a head for second place. Uncle Dan was a bad fourth, Wyandotte Chief last. Mutuals paid: King of Norfolk, straight, $22.10; place, $10.20; Vie, place, $10.10.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, for 3-year-olds which have run and not won during the meeting; those not having been placed second allowed 7 lbs.; one mile and an eighth.

R. P. Ashe's ch. c. King of Norfolk, Norfolk—Marion, 111 lbs. (Kelly)..... 1
D. D. Bell's blk. f. Vie, Virgil—Kith, 106 lbs. (Curtis)..... 2
T. H. Stevens, ch. f. Wahoo, Kyrle Daly—Wah-ta-Wah, 115 lbs. (Stoval)..... 3
Uncle Dan, 108 lbs. (West), and Wyandotte Chief, 111 lbs. (Johnson), also ran.

Time—1:58.

The Quickstep Stakes, which closed with ninety-six nominations, brought eight 2-year-olds to the post. Pools sold: Wary $60, Faster $27, Vera $25, the field $46. Book odds were: 1 to 2 Wary, 3 to 1 Faster, 5 to 1 Hinda, 10 to 1 Bixby, Duhme, and Comedie, 8 to 1 Ada Reese, 3 to 1 Vera. Faster and Comedie got the best of the start, Duhme being third, Wary fourth, and the others together. Faster cut out the work and in less than a furlong led an open length, while the others bunched. In the next furlong the crowd closed on the leader and the lot were beautifully bunched as they swung into the homestretch. As they straightened out Faster drew away again and took a lead of a length, which was not overcome at the wire. Hinda, Ada Reese, Vera, and Comedie made a grand finish, all coming home on a drive. Hinda came the fastest, and at the end of the route had her nose at the winner's saddle-skirts and was a neck and shoulders in advance of Vera, while Ada Reese and Comedie were respectively a head and a neck away. Wary was a good sixth, Duhme seventh, and Bixby last. Mutuals paid: Faster, straight, $38.20; place, $14.70; Hinda, place, $17.90.

SAMMARY.

The Quickstep Stakes, a sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, $25 each, $10 forfeit, $750 added, the second to receive $200 and the third $100 out of the stakes; a winner of two races of any value to carry 5 lbs. extra; maidens allowed 5 lbs.; 96 nominations; half a mile; value to the winner, $1,850:

Highland Park Stables' b. g. Faster, Faustus—Lightheart, 102 lbs. (Taral)..... 1
Ed Corrigan's b. f. Hinda, Hindoo—Nannie McDowell, 112 lbs. (E. Jones)..... 2
R. P. Ashe's b. f. Vera, Norfolk—Marion, 102 lbs. (Kelly)..... 3
Ada Reese, 107 lbs. (West); Comedie, 107 lbs. (Johnston); Wary, 112 lbs. (Stoval); Duhme, 110 lbs. (Dingley); and Bixby, 102 lbs. (Flower), also ran.

Time—:48¾.

A selling dash of one mile and a sixteenth, with five starters, was the fourth event. Pools sold: Taxgatherer, $40; Little Joe, $28; the field, $25. Book odds were: Even on Taxgatherer and Little Joe, 5 to 1 Bob Swim, 4 to 1 War Sign and Warrenton. In the first 100 yards War Sign showed in front. Then Bobby Swim took the track and as they left the stand he was clear of War Sign, at whose heels were Little Joe and Bobby Swim, trailed by Warrenton. Going around the first turn Swim assumed a lead of two open lengths, while the others ran without change. On the backstretch Little Joe and Taxgatherer moved up to War Sign, and, passing the half, where Swim still led two open lengths, Little Joe took second position. On the upper turn Warrenton moved up to third position; coming into the homestretch he closed on Little Joe, and the latter, responding to the brush, closed on Swim. At the end of a mile the three were under the whip fighting for the lead, with War Sign fourth and Taxgatherer an open length away. After a hard drive Covington landed Little Joe first by a head and shoulder, Warrenton was second by a neck, War Sign third a neck before Swim, and Taxgatherer last, at Swim's heels. Mutuals paid: Little Joe, straight $11.90; place $8.70; Warrenton, place $19.80. The winner was not sold.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold for $5,000; if entered to be sold for less 1 lb. allowed for each $200 down to $2,000; then 1 lb. for each $100 down to $1,000; then 1 lb. for each $50 down to $800; one mile and half a furlong.

J. S. Campbell's b. g. Little Joe, 6 yrs., Concord—Susie Derby, $900, 100 lbs. (Covington). 1
G. M. Rye's ch. g. Warrenton, 4 yrs., Wanderer—Kitty Mc Quick, $1,200, 102 lbs. (Flower)..... 2
W. Mulkey's ch. h. War Sign, aged, War Dance—Louisa, $1,000, 105 lbs. (Kelly)..... 3
Bobby Swim, $1,800, 105 lbs. (Fish), and Taxgatherer, $900, 100 lbs. (West), also ran.

Time—1:48¾.

There were four starters in the fifth race, one mile and a quarter, with penalties and allowances. Pools sold: Lizzie Dwyer $50, Leman $12, the field $7. Book odds were: 3 to 10 Lizzie Dwyer, 3 to 1 Leman, 8 to 1 Waukesha and Lepanto, 2 to 1 field. At the tap of the drum Leman took the track and set the pace a length ahead, while the others ran abreast. As they finished the odd quarter Leman increased his lead to an open length, Waukesha took second position, Lizzie Dwyer third, and Lepanto fourth, the last three clinging to each other. In the next quarter Waukesha drew clear of the favorit, and as they turned into the backstretch Lepanto placed his neck in front of her. Going down the back stretch Lizzie Dwyer took sides with Waukesha, and the two moved up to Leman. Near the half Richie tried to send Waukesha through between Leman and the rails, and Richardson shut him off, compelling him to take his horse back. This gave the favorit second position. Making the upper turn the favorit lapped Leman and closed steadily on him. At the head of the homestretch Leman carried the filly out very wide, and Waukesha coming along next to the rails was on even terms with them as they squared for home. A hundred yards further Leman was beaten and the favorit and Waukesha were left to contest the finish. Lizzie Dwyer had the race perfectly safe. West pleased himself and delighted the spectators by riding a close finish and landing his filly a winner by a neck. Leman was an open length behind Waukesha and Lepanto a length farther back. Mutuals paid: Lizzie Dwyer, straight, $6.70; place, $6.60; Waukesha, place, $10.60.

SUMMARY.

Purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards; winners in 1886 of two races of $500 each, or of one of $1,000, to carry weight for age; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; other horses allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 15 lbs.; if 4, or upwards, 22 lbs.; one mile and a quarter.

Ed Corrigan's ch. f. Lizzie Dwyer, 4 yrs., King Alfonso—Lily Duke, 113 lbs. (West)..... 1
A. B. Goodwin's b. c. Waukesha, 4 yrs., Brigadier—Dew Drop, 113 lbs. (Richie)..... 2
C. B. Long's b. g. Leman, aged, Lelaps—Talaria, 110 lbs. (Richardson)..... 3
Lepanto, 111 lbs. (Stoval), also ran.

Time—1:08¾.

A selling dash of one mile and a sixteenth, with five starters, was the fourth event. Pools sold: Taxgatherer, $40; Little Joe, $28; the field, $25. Book odds were: Even on Taxgatherer and Little Joe, 5 to 1 Bob Swim, 4 to 1 War Sign and Warrenton. In the first 100 yards War Sign showed in front. Then Bobby Swim took the track and as they left the stand he was clear of War Sign, at whose heels were Little Joe and Bobby Swim, trailed by Warrenton. Going around the first turn Swim assumed a lead of two open lengths, while the others ran without change. On the backstretch Little Joe and Taxgatherer moved up to War Sign, and, passing the half, where Swim still led two open lengths, Little Joe took second position. On the upper turn Warrenton moved up to third position; coming into the homestretch he closed on Little Joe, and the latter, responding to the brush, closed on Swim. At the end of a mile the three were under the whip fighting for the lead, with War Sign fourth and Taxgatherer an open length away. After a hard drive Covington landed Little Joe first by a head and shoulder, Warrenton was second by a neck, War Sign third a neck before Swim, and Taxgatherer last, at Swim's heels. Mutuals paid: Little Joe, straight $11.90; place $8.70; Warrenton, place $19.80. The winner was not sold.

SUMMARY.

Purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward; the winner to be sold for $5,000; if entered to be sold for less 1 lb. allowed for each $200 down to $2,000; then 1 lb. for each $100 down to $1,000; then 1 lb. for each $50 down to $800; one mile and half a furlong.

J. S. Campbell's b. g. Little Joe, 6 yrs., Concord—Susie Derby, $900, 100 lbs. (Covington). 1
G. M. Rye's ch. g. Warrenton, 4 yrs., Wanderer—Kitty Mc Quick, $1,200, 102 lbs. (Flower)..... 2
W. Mulkey's ch. h. War Sign, aged, War Dance—Louisa, $1,000, 105 lbs. (Kelly)..... 3
Bobby Swim, $1,800, 105 lbs. (Fish), and Taxgatherer, $900, 100 lbs. (West), also ran.

Time—1:48¾.

There were four starters in the fifth race, one mile and a quarter, with penalties and allowances. Pools sold: Lizzie Dwyer $50, Leman $12, the field $7. Book odds were: 3 to 10 Lizzie Dwyer, 3 to 1 Leman, 8 to 1 Waukesha and Lepanto, 2 to 1 field. At the tap of the drum Leman took the track and set the pace a length ahead, while the others ran abreast. As they finished the odd quarter Leman increased his lead to an open length, Waukesha took second position, Lizzie Dwyer third, and Lepanto fourth, the last three clinging to each other. In the next quarter Waukesha drew clear of the favorit, and as they turned into the backstretch Lepanto placed his neck in front of her. Going down the back stretch Lizzie Dwyer took sides with Waukesha, and the two moved up to Leman. Near the half Richie tried to send Waukesha through between Leman and the rails, and Richardson shut him off, compelling him to take his horse back. This gave the favorit second position. Making the upper turn the favorit lapped Leman and closed steadily on him. At the head of the homestretch Leman carried the filly out very wide, and Waukesha coming along next to the rails was on even terms with them as they squared for home. A hundred yards further Leman was beaten and the favorit and Waukesha were left to contest the finish. Lizzie Dwyer had the race perfectly safe. West pleased himself and delighted the spectators by riding a close finish and landing his filly a winner by a neck. Leman was an open length behind Waukesha and Lepanto a length farther back. Mutuals paid: Lizzie Dwyer, straight, $6.70; place, $6.60; Waukesha, place, $10.60.

SUMMARY.

Purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards; winners in 1886 of two races of $500 each, or of one of $1,000, to carry weight for age; of two of $1,000, or of one of $2,000, 7 lbs. extra; other horses allowed 7 lbs.; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 15 lbs.; if 4, or upwards, 22 lb

mplete the races which
evening on account of
es on today's programme.
largest thus far this
about 10,000 people on
her was cool, with quite
North, and the track in
standing the heavy rains
pacing race, in which
d yesterday afternoon.
n Hal still sold as favor-
d at $7. Silver Thread
his feet soon after tak-
k to last place. Messina
lead to near the half
the lead, which he
n Hal held the fourth
into the homestretch,
clip and came in a good
friends still backed him
at $16. Cobannet and
exhibition from the time
to the end, the former
ength until they swung
when the favorit grad-
bay stallion went under
neck. The two stallions
in the sixth heat and
neither making a spurt
until they swung into the
distance-pole Brown Hal

Summary:

s for a purse of $1,000, di-

	1	1	2	3	1
	2	2	1	1	2
	3	3	3	2	3
	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	dis.

2:20¼; 2:17¼; 2:18; 2:21¾.
sold at $50. Kitefoot has

), divided:

	1	1	2	1	1
	2	2	1	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6	6
	7	7	7	7	7

2:21¾; 2:17¾.
$1,250, divided:

	2	1	1	1	1
	1	2	2	2	2
	3	3	3	3	3
	4	4	4	4	4
	5	5	5	5	5
	6	7	6	6	6
	7	6	7	7	7

2:20¾; 2:20¼; 2:23¼.
$400:

	6	4	4	1	1
	5	3	3	4	4
	7	1	7	3	6
	1	2	5	5	5
	2	5	2	6	3
	3	6	1	2	dis.
	4	dis.			

0; 2:31¾; 2:34; 2:37.
Stake:
mbat
dis.
dis.
—2:27½.

ycle was interfered with
by one of the other horses,
away, throwing out his
r his sulky. The horse
nd the track before he

y at Shelbyville.
Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The
elbyville races was largely
summary is as follows:
purse $100.

	2	1	1	1	
	3	2	2	2	
	1	3	3	3	

2:50; 2:41; 2:43.
t, purse $150.

	1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	3	
	4	4	4	4	

5¾; 2:39½; 2:39.
s, half mile and repeat.

	1	1	1	1	
	2	2	2	2	
	3	3	3	3	
	4	4	4	4	

5¾; 2:24½.

O THE DEITY.

's Humiliation and Re-
vement.

Argus: A gentleman re-
who was visiting in Sul-
, was attracted by eight
grass-grown cemetery
which stood in a row
ke. He got out of his
m, and found that they
well-known physician,
wn when stricken down.
the headstones showed
d Nov. 23, 1861, and the
that date and Dec. 15 fal-
tire family of eight chil-
ight weeks.
ne matter to friends that
history of the case, which
eighborhood as a visita-
punishment for defiance

that in 1861 there was a
a in that neighborhood,
kept busy treating pe-
that disease. He was
ained such confidence in
an to boast that he could
nt so far that he "defied
uce a case of diphtheria
n less than a week his
seized with the disease,
rcised his skill to the ut-
ly professional pride but
him to do his best, sic-
ed. One after another
and died, until all were
side in the little grave-
But one child was left, a
in a few weeks she, too,
became a victim to the

AT HOME.

to Show Up in the
ry Fund.

"That scar?" said the
of Tombstone, Ariz., who
Palace. "No, I did not
Civil War. I was not in

man passed his finger
white line that ran half-
prehend. "I sustained
or of a church in Vir-
engaged in preaching
behalf of the Foreign
while I was urging the
ral in their contempt
n of the heathen a tur-
ch drowned my voice.
e in excitement and
ff sprang to a window
drew his head in and

iute poker game on the
the wall of the church.
g on over the pot!'
rother Orndorff.' I sug-

'em, we'd better,' cried
w his pistol and walked

ber," continued Mr. Mc-
s soar, "I have no per-
r a large piece of quartz
ndow and knocked me
. It was fully a month
ite to the Board of For-
n why it was that Nevada
ear among the list of
d for carrying the flags
ages of Africa and Asia

A VERY ONE-SIDED GAME.

CHICAGO GETS AWAY WITH THE ST. LOUIS PLAYERS IN FINE STYLE.

The Latter Make Two Runs, Which Are Virtually Given Them — Anson's Men Get Onto Healy Early in the Fray—New York Pulverizes the Bostonians—Detroit by Good Luck Beats Kansas City—Philadelphia Overcomes Washington—Hanlan Lowers His Best Record.

There was a one-sided game of ball between Chicago and St. Louis out at the White Stocking grounds yesterday that was witnessed by about 1,200 people. Clarkson was in the box for Chicago and distinguished himself by striking out ten of the visitors and getting two other assists. When he was hit it was without avail and only seven St. Louis men reached second base. The four errors charged against Chicago were a muffed fly by Ryan, a muffed foul fly by Burns and Clarkson, and a fumble by Pfeffer. The feature of the game was the playing of Glasscock, who accepted ten fielding chances without an error. The champions fought onto Mr. Healy early in the game, and he was hit hard and often, as the score will show:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Anson, 1 f	0	0	3	0	0	Cahill, r. f..	1	1	2	0	0
Burns, r. f.	2	2	0	0	0	Glasscock, 2b	0	2	5	7	0
Ryan, c. f.	2	2	1	0	1	M'Kinnon, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Pfeffer, 2b..	2	2	2	3	0	Denny, 3b...	0	1	0	1	0
Gore, 3b...	3	2	2	0	0	M'G'ehy, c. f.	0	0	2	1	1
Flint, c....	2	2	1	0	0	Seery, l. f....	1	0	3	0	0
Ewing, s. s..	1	0	1	2	1	Quinn, 2b....	0	0	3	3	1
Clarkson, p..	0	1	4	12	1	Graves, c....	0	0	4	2	2
Ryder, l. f..	1	1	3	2	0	Healy, p.....	0	0	0	4	3
Totals....	11	10	27	20	4	Totals....	1	2	6	27	19

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs earned—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. Three-base hits—Ryan, Anson, Glasscock. Two-base hit—Clarkson. First base on balls—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 2. On called balls—Pfeffer (2); Gore, Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4. Passed balls—Flint, 1; Graves, 2. Wild pitches—Clarkson, 1; Healy, 1. Struck out—By Clarkson, 8; by Healy, 3. Double play—Glasscock-Quinn-Kilfoyle. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Ellick.

New York Conquers the Bostonians.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The most miserable game of the season was witnessed on the Boston grounds today. Burdock was hit by a pitched ball in the second inning and sustained a deep cut over the left eye. The New Yorks played a great fielding game. The feature of the game was the batting of Ewing, O'Rourke, Connor, and Esterbrook. The score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Ewing, s. s..	2	3	1	0	0	Hornung, l f	0	1	0	0	0
Connor, 2b..	2	3	2	3	0	Sutton, s. s. 2b	0	1	2	7	4
O'Rourke, c. f..	2	2	1	0	0	Poorman, r f	0	0	1	0	0
Esterbrook, r f	2	2	1	0	0	Burdock, 2b..	0	0	1	4	1
Keefe, p....	2	2	2	1	0	Daily, c....	0	0	7	0	2
Richardson, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	Radb'rn, p....	0	1	0	4	4
Gore, l. f....	1	0	3	0	0	Morrill, 1b..	0	0	13	0	0
Buck'y, 1b....	1	0	13	0	0	Nash, 3b....	0	0	1	3	0
Gerhardt, s. s.	0	0	0	0	0	Johnston, c f	0	1	0	0	0
Ewing, c. f..	1	0	3	0	0	Buffinton, 1b	0	0	1	10	0
Lucas, p....	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals....	14	16	27	5	0	Totals....	1	6	34	17	11

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York.....	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	—	8
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Runs earned—Boston, 1; New York, 2. Three-base hits—Connor (2). Nash. Two-base hits—Connor (2). Nash. Ewing. First base on errors—Boston, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 2; New York, 7. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 5. Passed ball—Daily. Struck out—Hornung, Buffinton, Daily, Keefe, Gerhardt 2, Ewing. Double plays—Morrill-Sutton-Buffinton. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Fulmer.

It Was the Dakota Dog.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—It may late bean Detroit's mascot or President Rutherford's Dakota dog, which arrived today, that enabled the Detroits to finally win another game. Watkins put his pony pitcher in the box, and he made a good showing against the Kansas Citys. Getzein is laid up with a very lame shoulder and will probably not be able to pitch for several days. Ganzell's catching was the leading feature of the game, as he held several difficult foul flies. The day was pleasant and the attendance a few over a thousand. The score:

Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E	Kansas City.	R	B	P	A	E
Radford, r. f..	1	2	2	0	0	Radford, r. f.	0	0	2	1	0
Brouthers, 1b	1	1	1	0	0	Myers, 2b....	0	1	4	5	1
Rowe, s. s..	0	1	0	6	0	Rowe, c. f....	0	0	3	0	0
Thompson, c f	1	1	1	0	0	Twitchell, r f	0	0	1	0	0
Dunlap, 2b...	0	2	2	1	0	Bassett, s. s..	0	1	2	2	1
White, 3b...	1	2	1	1	0	Briody, c....	0	2	4	2	0
Ganzel, 1 f...	0	1	1	0	0	Lillie, 1 f...	0	0	1	0	0
Getzein, c....	1	1	7	1	0	McQuery, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0
Smith, p....	1	1	1	3	0	Wiedman, p.	0	1	0	2	5
Totals....	6	15	27	12	0	Totals....	2	7	27	14	10

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Detroit.....	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	—6
Kansas City.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Runs earned—Detroit, 3; Kansas City, 2. Three-base hits—Rowe, McQuery. Two base hits—Brouthers, Smith. First base on errors—Detroit, 3. On called balls—Richardson, Brouthers, Thompson. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; Kansas City, 4. Wild pitches—Smith, 2; Wiedman, 2. Struck out—Detroit, 4; Kansas City, 2. Double play—Myers-McQuery (2). Time of game—1:30. Umpire—Powers.

The Phillies Down the Nationals.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The game today between the Phillies and Washingtons was a listless, one-sided affair from beginning to end. Casey pitched a phenomenal game, but two hits being made off of his delivery. The fielding on both sides was loose and wretched. The only run scored by the visitors was Hines' home-run hit over the left-field fence in the eighth inning. Attendance 1,300. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Washington.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, l. f..	2	2	1	0	0	Hines, 2b....	1	1	3	2	0
Andrews, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Houck, s. s..	0	0	1	4	1
Thompson, c f	0	0	1	2	0	Carroll, l f...	0	0	2	0	2
Irwin, s. s..	0	1	2	3	1	Knowles, 3b..	0	0	0	2	1
Farrar, 3b...	2	2	1	2	1	Gilligan, c. f.	0	0	1	0	1
Bastian, 1b...	1	2	12	1	0	Crane, r. f....	0	0	1	0	0
Bailey, r. f..	0	0	1	0	0	Oldfield, c....	0	0	4	1	0
Schlafly, c..	0	0	1	1	0	Baker, 1b....	0	1	13	1	0
Casey, p....	1	1	1	9	0	Madigan, p..	0	0	1	7	0
Totals....	9	11	27	18	3	Totals....	1	2	27	19	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia.....	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	2	—	9
Washington.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Runs earned—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Wood, Mulvey. Three-base hit—Wood. Home run—Hines. Bases stolen—Mulvey, Dailey, Irwin. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 7. Double play—Houck-Hines-Oldfield. Passed balls—Ferguson, 2; Irwin, Farrar, Knowles, Gilligan. Passed balls—McGuire, Oldfield, 1. Time of game: 1:50. Umpire—Gaffney.

American Association.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 19; Metropolitan, 3.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Athletic, 4.

At Louisville—Louisville, 27; Brooklyn, 11.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 13; Baltimore, 1.

Games Elsewhere.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Danville Browns lost the third and deciding game with the Clippers of this city this afternoon, the score being 16 to 7.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—At an exhibition game this afternoon Eau Claire beat the Decatur (Ill.) nine, 7 to 3.

Notes.

Forty-two hits were made off Shaw in three games.

Glasscock is Captain of the Maroons now that Dunlap is gone.

Pfeffer is still a little lame, but he gets around pretty lively.

Graves' capture of Anson's foul fly in the fifth inning was a pretty bit of fielding.

The first three men at bat for the Chicagos went out from Glasscock to McKinnon.

The Detroit-Buffalo-St. Louis combination is the new name for the "sluggers" from Detroit.

The Detroit management offered $5,000 for the release of Smith, the Newark left-handed pitcher.

The Detroits offered $500 for Devine and Hackett, the Syracuse battery, but couldn't get them.

Flint caught without an error and made a home run, two assists, and ten putouts. Well, well, well.

Detroit's big right-fielder, Thompson, makes some phenomenal catches than any other league player.

The way Anson and Kelly gazed Healy's delivery must have made that athletic and mighty young man very weary.

Gerhardt and Reach were in New York yesterday to confer with Day and Spalding about the division of the St. Louis players.—*Star.*

Fleber Healy is tall and muscular and gets a good deal of speed into the ball, but he has not the command of the sphere to make him massive.

If President Lucas intends to keep the Maroons in the field, the release of Fred Dunlap, the Captain and one of its strongest players, to Detroit is considered a very queer move.

Twitchell, the young man whose marvelous form in a photograph gained him some notoriety, is not much of a success as a pitcher. It is thought that he will be dropped from the Detroits' pay-rolls.

It would not be very astonishing if Denny, Hackett, McKinnon, and several others of the St. Louis strong league players were released by Mr. Lucas. It is evidently only a question of dollars and cents and the highest bidder may get any of them.

"We've got four good umpires now," said Capt. Anson yesterday. "Gaffney means to be fair, but it seems to me that he has got an idea in his head that we are great 'kickers' and that every time we question a decision we are trying to impose on him. That's all there is to it."

It is said that Detroit has a man busy trying to arrange for the release of Glasscock by the St. Louis club. Wonder if they will put up $4,700 for his release and pay him $4,500 for the rest of the season? He's a great short-stop and Detroit has the money if it can't get him at a lower figure.

In the sixth inning of the last Philadelphia-Chicago game Wood hit a slow grounder to Williamson, who picked it up and threw it to first base. Wood reached the base about two seconds later than the ball, but Skinner said Wood was safe. "What? Did you say—O! my——!" said Williamson, and every man in the Chicago team except Anson fell on his knees.

Burns didn't get a bit, but in the second inning, with two men out, when it looked as if the champions might need all the runs they could get, he made a pretty play between first and second that drew the ball over that way and kept three men chasing him back and forth long enough to let Anson, who was on third, score, and then gracefully submitted to the putout.

Ellick, who umpired yesterday's game, has not been seen here before, and it seemed as if he had not been at the business long enough to give him the self-confidence he should have. His judgment seemed excellent, but the comparative mildness of his manner led some of the visitors to try to impose on him. A little more brusqueness or aggressiveness, perhaps, would be a good thing for him to cultivate.

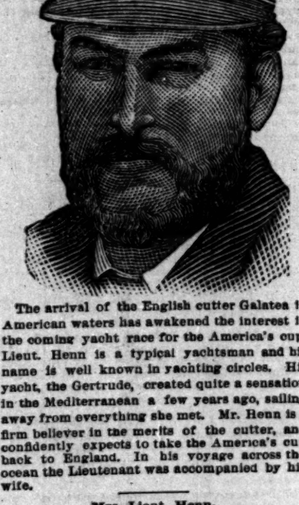
The boys seem to be feeling pretty well mentally over their Eastern trip. They lost two games where the score was a long way in favor of the other fellows, but the other lost games were closely contested and the winners played first-class ball at that. The error column shows that our boys did not go to pieces, and there is no reason to think that the champions have not done the best they could. Their opponents had the luck, and in several instances the umpire, and they won.

Manager Schmelz of the Maroons said last night to a TRIBUNE reporter that he had received a letter from Mr. Lucas telling him not to release any one, or entertain any propositions in that direction—that there would be no more changes. If this policy is adhered to it will spoil the little plans of the people who are after Denny, Glasscock, et al. In reference to Dunlap's release, he said that Fred didn't like the team nor Lucas, and that Lucas didn't like him. When spoken to about a release he refused to go with any club except Detroit, which then had a lead of five games and looked like a winner. Detroit had been making inquiries about him, and so he went there, other interested parties being ignored for the simple reason that he wouldn't go anywhere else.

President Young has expressed himself as follows in regard to the recently-formed Base-Ball Union: "It seems to be a move on the part of the most reputable men in the profession to secure for themselves and associates fair and equitable treatment at the hands of those in authority over them, as well as to promote the general welfare of the sport. With such an object the organization is above criticism, and the fact that such men as John Ward, Jim O'Rourke, Ed Hanlon, and Dave Rowe are the prime movers in the scheme insures for it the respect and consideration of all who may be brought in contact with the workings of the institution. It cannot be claimed that players will be protected or countenanced in wrong-doing. The names quoted are sufficient guarantee of that. The player who is justly fined for drunkenness or other misdemeanor will never appeal his case to that court. The broad and liberal treatment accorded the existing provisions of the league constitution and the practice of that association I consider to be a most promising feature, giving evidence of the good faith and commendable intention of the gentlemen who are at the head of the movement."

AQUATIC.

Lieut. Henn, Commander of Galatea.



The arrival of the English cutter Galatea in American waters has awakened the interest in the coming yacht race for the America's cup. Lieut. Henn is a typical yachtsman and his name is well known in yachting circles. His yacht, the Gertrude, created quite a sensation in the Mediterranean a few years ago, sailing away from everything she met. Mr. Henn is a firm believer in the merits of the cutter, and confidently expects to take the America's cup back to England. In his voyage across the ocean the Lieutenant was accompanied by his wife.

Mrs. Lieut. Henn.

Mrs. Henn is an enthusiastic admirer of yachting, and her crossing the sea in the Galatea instead of coming over in an ocean steamer, is evidence of her love for the sport. Mrs. Henn accompanies her husband on many of his yachting trips, and she was with him when he gained renown in the Mediterranean.

Hanlan Beats His Record.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—Hanlan rowed three miles with a turn on Lake Quinsigamond today in 19 minutes and 23 seconds, beating all his previous records.

MISCELLANEOUS.

McKenna Wins the Fight.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The great three-round set-to between John McKenna of New York and Billy Costello of California came off tonight at New Brighton, Staten Island. It was a lively fight, but McKenna proved the stronger, although Costello displayed great skill. The final round was very exciting and was carefully watched by the police. It resulted in a victory for McKenna.

Canadian Artillerymen Ahead.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Canadian artillerymen today won both the Londonderry Challenge Cup and the Marquis of Lansdowne's prize in the contest at Shoeburyness.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—A boiler exploded at the Coast Bros.' oil-well on the W. W. Smith farm today. John O'Brien, a tank-builder, was blown sixty feet and instantly killed, his body being horribly mangled. J. White and "Cooney" Snoup, tank-builders, were also injured. White was badly scalded about the head and shoulders and may die.

A CALL FOR $10,000,000.

UNCLE SAM WANTS TO CASH BONDS TO THAT AMOUNT.

The Money Will Be Ready Sept. 15—A List of the Bonds Affected—A. M. Kelley Provided For at Last—New Postmasters—A Surprise Created at Des Moines, Ia.—The Country's Flourishing Business—A Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12.—Acting-Secretary Fairchild this afternoon issued the 140th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the City of Washington, D. C., Sept. 15, 1886; and that the interest on said bonds will cease that day: Three per cent bonds issued under the act of Congress, approved July 12, 1882, and numbered as follows: $50, original No. 124 to original No. 132, both inclusive, and original No. 1,382 to original No. 1,385, both inclusive; $100, original No. 1,678 to original No. 1,729, both inclusive, and original No. 9,927 to original No. 9,939, both inclusive; $500, original No. 729 to original No. 786, both inclusive, and original No. 4,229; $1,000, original No. 4,997 to original No. 5,523, both inclusive, and original No. 23,748; $10,000, original No. 11,664 to original No. 12,611, both inclusive—total, $10,000,000.

The bonds described above are either bonds of the "original" issue, which have but one serial number at each end, or "substitute" bonds, which may be distinguished by the double set of numbers which are marked plainly "original numbers" and "substitute numbers." All of the bonds of this loan will be called by the original numbers only. Many of the bonds originally incuded in the above numbers have been transferred or exchanged into other denominations on "waiver," the original numbers being canceled, and leaving outstanding the apparent amount above stated.

Kelley Provided For at Last.

In 1876, as the result of negotiations between the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments and the various Christian Powers having representatives at Cairo, certain courts were created in Egypt for the trial of mixed civil cases arising between persons of different foreign nationalities and suits of foreigners against the Egyptian Government and members of the Khedivial family. Mr. A. M. Kelley has been appointed to represent the United States in the court of first instance at Cairo to succeed Mr. George S. Batchelior of New York, who has filled the position since 1875.

New Postmasters.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters:

E. W. Lyon, Cherryvale, Kas., vice W. M. Parks, commission expired; R. L. Gridley, Malvern, Ia., vice G. H. Snyder, commission expired; J. Sullivan, Ashland, Wis., vice E. H. Wilson, resigned; C. W. Jones, Griggsville, Ill., vice A. M. Lawton, suspended; Edward S. Burns, Hillsboro, Ill., vice J. V. Coale, suspended; T. A. Mason, Logan, Ia., vice A. K. Crow, suspended; James Fry, Saguenah, Ia., vice John Morrison, suspended; George P. Neil, Columbus Fountain, Ia., vice C. M. Fulton, suspended; Ira B. Card, Hillsdale, Mich., vice E. Van Valkenburg, suspended; Wilbur R. Morrill, Des Moines, Ia., vice John Beckwith, suspended.

A special from Des Moines says:

The announcement this afternoon of the appointment of Col. W. H. Merritt as Postmaster in place of John Beckwith, suspended, was a great surprise. While nothing is said against Mr. Merritt, who is a gentleman of high character, the appointment is a flagrant violation of the principle of civil-service reform. Mr. Beckwith is serving his second term as Postmaster, and has grown up in the postal service, having entered the office as mailing clerk over twenty years ago. Col. Merritt belongs to the old liners, having held a Federal landoffice at Fort Dodge under Buchanan.

A Problem in the War Department.

The illness of E. M. Lawton, the disbursing clerk of the War Department, has given rise to an interesting question, and one which is causing the clerks of the department some uneasiness. Mr. Lawton is the only officer of the department, with one exception, who is under bonds. Saturday is pay-day for the 1,700 clerks of the department, and the question is whether they can receive their money at the hands of any other person. The question was the subject of a consultation with the Secretary of War today. The Secretary carried the warrant to Mr. Lawton's house, but that gentleman was unconscious, and nothing was done. Mr. Lawton is paralyzed in the left side, and if he should recover consciousness may be able to sign the warrant. If not, unless some arrangement is made the clerks cannot be paid.

A Flourishing Country.

The receipts of the Government since July 1 have been nearly $4,000,000 in excess of the receipts during the same period of last year. The increase is from $2,000,000 from customs and about $1,800,000 from internal revenue. Those figures are said to be indicative of a good state of business throughout the country.

A Cabinet Meeting.

All the executive departments were represented at the Cabinet meeting today. Solicitor-General Jenks represented the Department of Justice and occupied the seat of Attorney-General Garland. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the Mexican question and the financial policy of the Administration.

Getting Ready to Pay Off.

The Postmaster-General today made a requisition upon the Treasury Department for $380,000 for compensation of Postmasters readjusted under the act of March 3, 1883. The department will not begin the payment of these claims until after Sept. 1.

Exports of Breadstuffs.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of July, 1886, and during the seven months ended July 31, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows: July, 1886, $11,570,649; July, 1885, $8,731,811; seven months ended July 31, 1886, $81,432,215; 1885, $85,473,135.

They Want to See the List.

The Civil-Service Commission has requested from the Secretary of the Civil-Service League the names of all active members on the rolls of the league. The request for the roll of membership is simply to let the commission know the personality of an organization with which it has so large a correspondence.

Appointed Consuls.

The President this afternoon appointed Lewis Gebhard Reed to be United States Consul at Barbadoes and Otto E. Reiner at Santiago de Cuba.

Suspended by the President.

Mat. S. W. Clark, whose removal as Recorder of the General Land Office was recommended by Commissioner Sparks, was last evening suspended by the President.

THE COUNTRY SAFE.

How Indiana Patriotism Flames Up on Occasion.

San Francisco *Post:* "O, there's plenty of patriotism left in the country," said a journalist from Indiana at the Press Headquarters yesterday. "It flames up in all sorts of men on occasion. I was working at the polls in Indianapolis election-day, 1880. The fight between the Garfield men and the Hancock men was hot, I tell you. A venerable man, one of our best citizens, rushed up to me late in the afternoon, pale and agitated, and cried out:

"'Brother Thompson, the other side are buying votes—*buying* them!'

"'You don't say so!' I answered. 'How much can are they giving?'

"'Three dollars; the infamous scoundrels!'

"'Well,' I whispered, 'we're giving $4.'

"'Really?'

"'Sure. And we'll raise 'em out of their boots, no matter how high they go.'

"Tears came into the aged eyes, and in a trembling voice he said:

"'Thank God, the cause of good government is safe!'"

The Duke's Pictures.

London *Truth:* The approaching sale of the Duke of Marlborough's pictures will be the fourth from Blenheim. Eleven years ago the late Duke sold the famous collection of Marlborough gems for £10,000, and in 1882 and 1883 the Sunderland Library realized £60,000, and the Blenheim enamels went for £80,000. The splendid Sèvres table which belonged to Marie Antoinette was then offered, but the reserve was not reached. I fancy it was valued at 4,000 guineas. The present Duke of Marlborough has sold nine of his best pictures to foreign collectors and two to the National Gallery. Among the collection now to be offered is Carlo Dolci's "Mater Dolorosa," for which 20,000 guineas was refused some years ago; and the Teniers Gallery of 120 paintings.

CATHOLICS AND CREMATION.

The Pope's Decree Forbidding the Burning of the Dead.

Boston *Advertiser:* The Pope has very recently rendered a decree which declares that Catholics will not be permitted to affiliate with societies for the cremation of human bodies, and that they will not be permitted to order cremation either in the case of one requesting it or at the instance of friends or relatives. The full text of the decree has not as yet reached this country, and the only knowledge of it has been received through private sources. The Catholic clergy of this city are aware, however, that the Pope has had the matter under consideration for some time, and have expected that such a decree would be issued.

One of the foremost of the Catholic theologians of the city was asked regarding the decree and the reason why the Catholic church was opposed to cremation. He said that he had no doubt that the advices so far received were authentic, for, as a rule, all the edicts from the holy office were first promulgated throughout Europe. He explained this by saying that they are issued to the world at the same time, but as the distance from Rome to the United States is so far, and as they are translated after reaching here, their official publication is necessarily made later than in Europe.

"The reason for the church's opposition to the theory of cremation," said the reverend gentleman, "is not one of sin, but of discipline, the fundamental part of which is that the disposition of the dead is a dogma of the Apostle's creed: 'I believe in the resurrection of the body.' Two general councils—that of Constantinople and the fourth Lateran—have defined the resurrection of the body as an article of faith. The Christian belief is inherited from the Hebrews, for Job says: 'I know that my Redeemer liveth, and the last day I shall rise out of the earth. And I shall be clothed again with my skin and my flesh shall see my God.' Our Lord expressly taught this doctrine in refuting the Sadducees, a sect of Hebrew materialists who denied both the immortality of the soul and the resurrection of the body.

"If a dying Catholic wished to be cremated instead of inhumed, and insisted upon post-mortem incineration, a priest could not administer to him the sacraments of the church. Such a man would not have the proper disposition for receiving them. He would be in a condition of willful insubordination to church law and discipline. He would be asking what the church refuses to grant. He would be disobeying the requirements of her sacred liturgy in a very important matter. Eusebius gives as a reason for the aversion by Christians to the theory of cremation that the pagans did it to show that they could conquer God and destroy the resurrection of the bodies, saying, 'Now let us see if they will arise.' Some Roman noble families never permitted their bodies to be burned, and Sulla is said to have been the first Roman who ordered his body to be cremated after death, lest his bones should be scattered by his enemies. The rulers of Pagan Rome would not acknowledge a funeral to be complete unless at least a single bone had been cut off from the corpse or rescued from the flames and deposited in the earth.

"The church has watched the growth of the cremation theory, and, although in this country Catholics have not affiliated to any extent with organizations having for their object the cremation of human bodies, still it has gained foothold enough to call their attention to its barbarity. The greater part of the cremationists in the civilized world is made up of pantheists, materialists, and other unbelievers in the resurrection of the flesh.

"The church fears the coming of the day when cremation will be forced upon an unwilling people. If this shall ever happen, it will be the result of the efforts of those who argue for cremation for sanitary considerations. In Europe, where the worst element is fast growing into power, it will begin. It will not be done with the philanthropic view of providing for the public health, though this pretense may be put forward, or perhaps its advocates may be honest enough to incorporate in the law their true motives, as the French years ago attempted by law to abolish the immortality of the soul. The cremationists say that inhumation poisons the air and that cemeteries injure the healthfulness of the neighborhoods in which they exist. If proper precautions are taken and if the bodies are buried deep enough in the soil, as they must be, no danger can arise to the public health from the practice of inhuming the dead. The immense sewers which run through our large cities do not injure health if they are properly built, although decaying refuse and poisonous vapors fill them. Neither can cemeteries, properly managed, in which the graves are deep and which are generally remote from the town or city. The public health would be far more endangered if the odor from burning bodies were to pollute the atmosphere. Although the church may modify her burial service on certain extraordinary occasions, it is certain that cremation is contrary to all her traditions and to all her legislation regarding Christian burial. She can tolerate cremation if she wishes. She has the right of eminent domain over her own discipline. There is, indeed, a portion of that discipline of divine origin and it she cannot change; but all things purely ecclesiastical, having been made by the church, can be modified or abrogated. Necessity sometimes abrogates a human law, and great difficulty in carrying them out is always a cause for which the church grants dispensation from her enactments. Dr. Cavagnes, a professor of canon law in Rome, presents an argument which is rather striking. 'Humation,' he writes, 'renders it possible to inspect the corpse long after it is buried if suspicion of foul play should arise.' This is a good legal argument. 'But for no legal reason does the Catholic Church oppose cremation. It is under her ban because it is contrary to the letter and the spirit of her liturgy and to the universal custom of the Hebrew and Christian dispensations.'"

KNEW HIS BUSINESS.

The Eccentric and Unaccommodating Patriarch of Cape Cod.

New York *Tribune:* "One of the oddest fellows I ever met in my travels was in the town of ——, in Cape Cod," said a Massachusetts "drummer" the other night at the Hoffman House. "Every New England village has its odd genius, but this one surpassed all competition. He was called 'Uncle Abe,' and he was the stationmaster, baggagemaster, telegraph operator, express agent, and general factotum. Having been born in this place, and lived in it his four score years and ten, his knowledge of the people and their antecedents was uncompromisingly familiar. By the introduction of the telegraph he was put in possession of a means of enlarging his private fund of information which gave him a great advantage. He had great respect for the telegraph and would not have it misused. I happened to be at the station one day when a lot of pretty girls visiting the place came to him and wanted to send a telegram to New London to learn the result of the race between Harvard and Yale.

"'No such

The Tribune.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICE,
Nos. 45 and 54 Tribune Building, New York City.

POSTAGE.

[*Entered at Chicago Post-Office as second-class matter.*]

Domestic. *Per copy.*

Eight, ten, twelve, and fourteen page paper..1 cent
Saturday or Sunday paper..2 cents

Foreign.

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Sixteen, eighteen, and twenty page paper....3 cents
Twenty-two and twenty-four page paper.....4 cents

AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVICKER'S—Wm. Foote's Minstrels.
COLUMBIA—The Japanese Village.
HOOLEY'S—Rice's "Evangeline."
CASINO—"The Maid of Belleville."
GRAND OP.-H.—Lotta Dalton—"A Mountain Pink."
MADISON-ST. THEATRE—D'Alvini.
CHELTENHAM BEACH—Capt. Paul Boynton at 8:30.
BASE-BALL PARK—"The Siege of Vicksburg."
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
NEW DIME MUSEUM—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
PANORAMA—Battle of Shiloh: 1 a. m. to 11 p. m.
WASHINGTON PARK—Races at 2:30 p. m.
BASE-BALL—Chicago vs. St. Louis at 3:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1886.

"THE TRIBUNE" FOR THE SUMMER.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE TRIBUNE forwarded by earliest mail (postage prepaid) to any address at the rate of $2.50 for three months, or 85 cents per month. Sunday edition included. (Exclusive of Sunday the rates are $2 for three months, or $1 for six weeks—all postage prepaid.) The address may be changed as often as desired. In directing a change care should be taken to mention the old as well as the new address.

DR. J. H. MCLEAN of St. Louis died yesterday.

PARNELL is grouse-shooting in Wicklow Mountains.

ENGLAND has established a protectorate over the Ellice Islands.

BELFAST is still under the strictest police and military surveillance.

MICHAEL METZ was hanged for murder at Uniontown, Pa., yesterday.

GERMAN mine-owners will hold an important conference Sept. 1 to 5.

BANKS and trust companies in New York are loaning all their money at 6 per cent.

EMPEROR WILLIAM declares that his stay at Gatzein did him a great deal of good.

IN anti-Jewish riots in Kieff, Russia, the houses of many Hebrews were wrecked.

LOGAN C. MURRAY was yesterday chosen President of the American Bankers' Association.

RUSSIA is reported to have agents in every Bulgarian town stirring up the people against Prince Alexander.

A PROCESSION of Orangemen was attacked in Londonderry yesterday. Prominent citizens were wounded.

TURKEY, it is rumored, has obtained a loan of $5,000,000 at London, the money to be spent for army purposes.

"UNITED IRELAND" calls Premier Salisbury's declaration at the Lord Mayor's banquet a proclamation of war.

THE 140th call for the redemption of bonds was issued yesterday. It is for $10,000,000 of the 3 per cent loan of 1882.

ANTON KABOK, a Chicago baker, committed suicide on account of trouble with his employés and threats of a boycott.

R. C. STEVENSON, the father of the railroad ticket brokerage business in the United States, died Wednesday night in Pittsburg.

LOUISE MICHEL was yesterday sentenced in Paris to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for "seditious language."

MGR. AGHARDI, Papal Nuncio at Pekin, has been summoned to the Vatican to receive final instructions before his departure for his post of duty.

LEVI YAGGY has sold to Alex. McCoy and Henry H. Walker, for $100,000, 65x65½ feet on the southwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Erie street.

A. M. KEILEY has been appointed to represent the United States in the court of the first instance at Cairo to succeed George S. Batchellor of New York, who has filled the position since 1875.

ROLLIN M. SQUIRE and Maurice B. Flynn were yesterday arraigned in New York before Judge Cowing to answer to the indictments found against them by the grand jury. The case was set for trial Sept. 5.

A GRAND parade to celebrate the anniversary of the formation of the High Court of Illinois of the Order of Foresters was held in this city yesterday. There were also exercises at the Exposition Building.

IN July, 1886, the total value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States was $11,570,649; July, 1885, $8,721,811; seven months ended July 31, 1886, $81,432,215; same period in 1885, $85,473,135.

MR. BRADLAUGH will ask a division of the House of Commons the 19th inst. on the sessional order declaring that interference of personal elections constitutes a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons.

THE Chicago money market was strong yesterday and moderately active. Local securities were quiet and easy. Eastern exchange was down to the 80 cents discount which permits the ordering of currency from the East by express. Foreign exchange was demoralized, and it was rumored that arrangements have been made for the shipment of a large quantity of gold from Europe. Stocks in Wall street were tame and easier because of a tight money market.—The Chicago produce markets were moderately active and again stronger, with a continued export demand for wheat and bad crop news about corn. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 5 cents higher, lard 10 cents higher, meats and rye unchanged, wheat and flaxseeds ¼ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, and barley 2 cents lower.

THE Cook County Republican Central Committee yesterday afternoon decided by a vote of 14 to 8 to nominate candidates for county officers when delegates are appointed to attend the State Convention at Springfield, and also decided to call the County Convention for Aug. 28.

EXPORT orders for linseed cake were on this market yesterday, and the parties holding them found that stocks are very light. They have been reduced recently by the fact that some of the linseed-oil mills have closed, the crushers claiming that there is no profit in making oil at present prices.

IT is reported that Lord Randolph Churchill is drafting a bill designed to settle the Irish problem. It provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill is described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation.

MR. TUTHILL'S successor in the office of United States District-Attorney has entered upon the discharge of his duties. If he succeeds in performing them with as much ability and efficiency as characterized his predecessor he will have no difficulty in commending himself to the good will of the people of this district. Mr. Tuthill leaves the office with a record for prompt and resolute performance of duty and of success in many notable cases which is in the highest degree creditable to himself and a source of pride to his own fellow-citizens as well as to the Government whose interests he so faithfully guarded.

PLEADING FOR THE ANARCHISTS.

Mr. Walker closed his able speech for the prosecution in the Anarchists' case yesterday morning. He quoted freely from the evidence, the speeches, and admissions of Spies, Fielden, Schwab, and Parsons to prove that they were members of the band of conspirators who organized the massacre of the haymarket square; connected Lingg, Engel, and Fischer with the arch-Anarchists; and pointed out that the defense shifted ground frequently in the endeavor to prove that Gilmer did not tell the truth.

Mr. Zeisler's speech, following that of Mr. Walker, showed that the defense, as was anticipated, relies on convincing one or more of the jurors that Gilmer's story about Schnaubelt's throwing the bomb is untrue. After having devoted about three-quarters of an hour to abuse and attempted ridicule of the attorneys for the prosecution, Mr. Zeisler entered on a vigorous assault of the painter from Des Moines. He denounced him as a professional tramp and constitutional liar whose oath should not weigh against the word of such respectable citizens as bridewell-bird Krumm and his companion Albrecht, and the impartial and unprejudiced witnesses Messrs. Henry Spies and Dr. Taylor. The object of the assault on Gilmer was made manifest when Mr. Zeisler maintained that unless the identity of the principal in the murder of Officer Degan was established the prisoners could not be held as accessories. It should be shown that the person who threw the bomb was a member of the conspiracy to which the prisoners belonged in order to connect the latter with the murders. Mr. Walker had held that if the bomb was thrown in furtherance of the common design of the conspiracy it made no matter who threw it, or whether the identity of the actual thrower had been established or not. This seems to be in accordance with Judge Gary's rulings, but Mr. Zeisler would not have it, and so he kept hammering away at Gilmer during the whole day in order to make it appear that he could not be believed.

With the other points of the case Mr. Zeisler dealt cursorily, and hardly in a way to impress the jury. He denied that there was a general conspiracy to bring about a social revolution. The advocacy of force was open and public. It was permitted by the municipal authorities, therefore it must have been harmless. No time was fixed for the revolution to occur. The social revolution was to come, but no one could fix the date—the time was as indefinit to the propagandists of Socialism as the coming of the Messiah was to the Jews. He gave the jurors a pretty definition of Socialism, which, he said, was quite a harmless thing, forgetful of the fact that Fielden said on the witness-stand that from Socialism to anarchy was but a short distance. Once again during the trial was it made apparent by Zeisler's speech that the defense is prepared to sacrifice the prisoner Lingg. Zeisler admitted that Lingg manufactured the dynamite bombs, while he insisted that Spies never possessed dynamite, and he did not attempt any denial of the charge of the prosecution that Lingg manufactured the bomb which killed the police.

Mr. Zeisler is conscientiously doing the best he can for his clients, but he clearly underestimates the intelligence of the jurors, and does not help his case by his profuse abuse of the police force and of the Prosecuting-Attorney.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

It has taken the President many long months apparently to discover that Collector Hedden of New York was totally unfit for the responsible position to which he appointed him. When this extraordinary selection was made he was warned on all sides, and with great emphasis by some of the mugwump papers, that from a business point of view Hedden was disqualified to administer the office, his commercial experience having been limited to the duties of bookkeeper for a shipping firm which expired of dry-rot, and that from the political point of view his appointment would bode no good to the civil service, inasmuch as he was the protégé and tool of Hubert O. Thompson, whose merits as a civil-service reformer have been pretty well ventilated in the pending Squire-Flynn investigation. It is a little too much to believe, as the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* urges, that the President supposed Hedden was "a very capable business-man, acquainted with the Custom-House, who would know how to run that great office in sympathy with the President's policy." The newspaper press exposed his record in the most thorough manner, and even the New York *Times* and *Post*, both of which papers are warm supporters of Cleveland, warned him that it was a dangerous appointment. With his customary obstinacy he rejected all advice and appointed Hedden. The real inducement was unquestionably the President's political indebtedness to Thompson. As he could not appoint the latter, except in contemptuous disregard of the Civil-Service act, he allowed him to dictate the nomination. Now that Thompson is dead he is relieved from any further obligation and Hedden is promptly removed on the ground that he has no business ability and has played into the hands of the New York city politicians—reasons which were just as strong at the outset why he should not have been appointed as they are now that he should be removed.

The President has appointed Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg to succeed Hedden. It now remains to be seen what improvement he has made. Though Mr. Magone is a lawyer by profession, it is generally conceded that he is a good business-man, and besides is possessed of sound, practical common sense, qualities which at least ought to make him a good average Collector. His political record, however, will not impress the country with the conviction that he will administer the office in a non-partisan manner or in accordance with the alleged civil-service reform policy of the President. It is a little suspicious that while Mr. Magone has been an active working politician for nearly twenty years he has never held a prominent elective office, nor has he secured any very prominent position by appointment. He seems to have occupied the more quiet and vastly more influential post of political worker and manager, the duties of which, it is almost needless to say, are apt to clash with the reform of the civil service. He was brought into politics by Tilden. He helped more than any other man to make him Governor, and he remained faithful to him to the last. He is on terms of special intimacy with the Tilden managers and he has fought Tammany with determined spirit. It may be to his credit that he is not identified with any of the city factions, but it is quite notorious that he owes his prominence to partisan service, that he is not given to theories of party reform, and that the special reform of the civil service does not harmonize with the kind of party service in which he has been engaged, and for the performance of which the New York Collectorship offers special advantages. It is very likely that he will not play into the hands of the County Democracy, Irving Hall, or Tammany, and that the combined factions may make it lively for him, but as an organizer and manager on a higher plane than "hall" politics he may yet be heard from. It is a significant remark of the Utica *Herald* that "if Mr. Cleveland was looking for a long-headed manager of his canvass he has found him." Time will show.

MR. TILDEN'S BEQUEST.

The crowning surprise of the late Mr. Tilden's life is the munificent bequest he has left to be applied to the organization and support of certain public institutions. Out of his fortune of $5,000,000, four-fifths is reserved and intrusted to his executors, John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green, and G. W. Smith, for the establishment and support of public libraries at New Lebanon, Yonkers, and New York City, in which three places he had at one time or another resided. It is generally conceded that it was Mr. Tilden's intention, after establishing the Yonkers and New Lebanon libraries, that the remainder of the sum set apart should go towards the free library in New York City, and the Albany *Evening Journal* asserts that the fine collection of books at his Gramercy Park house will form the nucleus of it.

It is highly probable that this disposition of his property may not satisfy the heirs; but the general public, without regard to party, will decide that they have been amply provided for and will commend the public spirit which induced Mr. Tilden to make such a noble bequest for the public good. Conspicuous as he had been in the political history of the country, and memorable as was the controversy over his Presidential campaign, these events will soon be forgotten by the people and will be of interest only to the student of political history; but the monuments which his munificence will cause to be erected will commend his memory to the popular regard and establish his fame more enduringly than any of his political achievements, brilliant as some of them were. Millions yet to come will have cause to remember him with gratitude, and long after he has been forgotten as a statesman he will be revered as a philanthropist. His benevolence stands out all the more clearly in that it has been manifested at a time when it is difficult to find parallel cases in the careers of our public men. Probably his most intimate associates never suspected that behind all the organizing and planning of the adroit politician there was such a lofty public purpose prompting him to do such a munificent act.

BANKER GAGE'S HOPEFUL VIEWS.

President Gage in his opening address before the Bankers' Convention at Boston invited close attention to Lord Macaulay's declaration that the American Constitution was "all sail and no anchor," and that in the next century, if not in this, universal suffrage would bring the United States to a catastrophe in which "liberty or civilization must perish." Mr. Gage was inclined, however, to treat this lugubrious utterance as a warning rather than as an accurate prediction, and to hold that courage and prudence would avert the disaster, the chief need being the spread of a better popular understanding of economic principles, especially of the relations between capital and labor. In that event he thought it might well be doubted whether when population becomes crowded in this country "spoliation will follow distress" in hard times, thus increasing the misery of the working classes and leaving at last only a choice between anarchy or military rule.

Macaulay's gloomy prediction was written thirty years ago from a British standpoint, and it made no allowance for the subsequent extensions of the suffrage in Europe or the moderating influence of popular education in all free governments. The opinion of the British essayist was that the spoliation to be expected in the United States as a result of universal suffrage would be achieved through the ballot-box and under the forms of law; but if this theory be correct England is already in fully as great danger as the United States. Within ten years after Macaulay wrote, the suffrage in England was extended to 800,000 men previously deemed unfit to hold it, and this was followed by the Disraeli extension, which enfranchised over 1,000,000, and finally by the Gladstone bill, which brought in 2,000,000 artisans and farm laborers. Since Macaulay's prophecy was declared Great Britain has been progressing steadily toward universal suffrage, being closely followed by other European nations, and having now only one short step to take. It follows, therefore, that the prediction made in 1857 for the United States now has or will soon have an application in Europe, and the disaster foretold for this country can be expected in the dense population of Great Britain long before it will be due in America. Universal suffrage is a problem not simply for the United States, but for all liberal and advanced nations. None of them can expect to withstand its dangers except by the spread of popular intelligence.

So far as the United States is concerned there is no indication of the spoliation of the few by a discontented and unscrupulous majority acting under the forms of law; but the chief danger to be apprehended comes from Communistic aliens who despise American citizenship and hold the ballot in contempt, being eager to throttle all law and overturn even a government of the people. Very few Americans are found among these agitators, and Anarchists and Socialists cannot be regarded in any just sense as the products of universal suffrage. Political or social revolutionists and conspirators are bred in the slums of Europe, and they come to this country utterly blinded to the advantages and blessings of free institutions; while the native-born workingman or laborer, hard as he may find his lot at times, maintains a deep respect for popular government, law, and justice. Manhood suffrage, aided by the work of the free schools, has proved a great educational force in this country, and there is ample ground for Mr. Gage's belief that the dissemination of sound American principles and correct economic doctrines will avert the calamity predicted for the United States by Lord Macaulay.

A SPEAKER addressing the laboringmen of Minneapolis last Monday said: "The boycott is simply letting a man alone, and we have the right to let any man alone we please." It is just such vicious rot as this which deceives the ignorant and results in violations of law. The boycott is not "letting any man alone"; it is an organized conspiracy to injure his business. The hulking brutes who paraded in front of a woman's bake-shop in New York were not letting her alone, nor are the organizations which send out circulars that any man's goods must not be bought or handled letting him alone. It is a marvel that the cheap quibbles of the agitators have any effect, but, unfortunately, they do upon a certain class.

MORE than twenty pairs of shoes, polished and ready for use, were found in the room in which Hubert O. Thompson died. He had a mania for buying them. There are plenty to choose from, but the New York City Democrat has not yet appeared capable of stepping into the shoes of the dead leader. He had his weaknesses, but he seems to have been no thief. How he maintained control at all is a mystery.

MRS. VICTORIA SCHILLING is said to have become very tired of supporting herself and her coachman husband by singing at the Casino in New York. The average coachman is a disappointment to the employer's daughter whom he marries—that fact has been pretty well demonstrated. He doesn't turn out a hero one time in a thousand. The smell of the stable sticks to the romance forever.

THE voice of the Missouri press is still for war. Maxwelton's braes are bonnie, as the New York *Star* or somebody else has remarked, but they won't compare with the brays of the St. Louis editors at this thrilling juncture.

IT is difficult to agree with Sam Jones' recent assertion that "any father who will palm off the neck or back of a chicken upon his children is not a Christian." We can never subscribe to the theory that the neck and back should go to the wife all the time.

THE TRIBUNE has received from Lexington, Ky., the communication which appears below. It gladly makes the correction asked.:

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 11, 1886.—*Mr. Editor:* Inclosed I send you a copy of a piece taken from your paper and put in a Lexington paper: "Texan papers are speaking of the late George Eliot as 'a gifted, but very immoral man.' Yes, poor fellow! he had his weakness, but as a pugilist he stood unrivaled. England will not soon forget his celebrated 'Mill on the Floss.'—CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

This does great injustice to a frend of mine. I would like to no how you new any thing about George Eliot any how. He had a mill on Boone's creek in this State instead of the Floss which there is no such stream in the State. He was not a imoral man as you an them Texas papers want to seem to insinewate. He was a good husband and run a onest mill. I think you ought to make the correction in your paper and send me a copy that I may have it printed in the Lexington Papers. Respectully

CHARLES C. MOORE.

P. S.—Please be shure to send me a copy I will pay the postage.

AT this juncture the minister drew a knife and attacked Davis. Both men fought with knives and each was mortally wounded. Bandy is dead and Davis is dying. All parties are well known.

The above is merely an extract from the dispatches. A clergyman at Graysville, Tenn., did not like the attentions paid his daughter. How virile is the Tennessee clergyman?

HOW ABOUT the baker who killed himself yesterday because boycotted by his employer? An advertisement in the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* seems to have done the work for him. What course should be pursued toward the boycotters? As for the suicide—it may be a harsh thing to say—but he can be spared. It is not well to breed those who yield so easily. An American in the emergency might have shot somebody, but it wouldn't have been himself.

IT'S wonderful how American journalism manages to make some sort of an appearance even with Editor Cutting away.

ANY educator out of work is informed that a vacancy exists in the University of Tennessee, where the secretary was shot and killed the other day by the professor of law. Of course the new man will be expected to keep on reasonably good terms with the professor of law.

CURRENT NOTES.

"What is stronger than woman's love?" asks a poem just received. Has the author ever tried Limburger?—*The Rambler.*

There are 1,027 women over 100 years of age in Paris; at least there are that number of women in the ballet of the grand opera.—*New Haven News.*

A correspondent wants to know "if the Indian question is assuming any new phases." Don't know, we're sure, what the Indian question is. Fifteen years ago it was, "How! Got any rum?" We don't suppose it has changed, unless all the Indians have died.—*Burdette.*

Mr. Winks (querulously)—I don't see why women in warm weather can wear dresses with neck and sleeves punched full of holes, while men have to cover themselves all up. Mrs. Winks (sweetly)—I guess, dear, it's because the less of a man shows the better he looks.—*Omaha World.*

Algernon—Do you know I don't believe there is anything in the theowy that fish is gweat bwain food. Augustus—Why, I always supposed that was a fact. Have you eaten much fish? Algernon—O, ya-as, an awful lot. Augustus—Well, then, I guess you're right, old chap.—*The Rambler.*

"Ah, Twombley, out again, eh? You've had quite a siege. I hear." "Yes—almost at death's door. Dr. Probem pulled me through. Bless the old man! I owe everything to him." "Yes; I heard him remark yesterday that he expected you'd keep on owing him until the crack of doom."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Mamma—"Now, Effie, I am going to allow you to sit at the table with all the company; but you must not forget to be polite and say, 'Yes, please' and 'No, thank you.'" Effie (with an unlimited capacity for dinner)—"All right, ma; but I don't think I shall have to say, 'No, thank you.'"—*The Judge.*

Miss Ethel—I have such a lovely compliment for you, Clara. Miss Clara—Yes? Miss Ethel—Yes; I told Mr. Featherly last evening that you were only a trifle over 22 and very beautiful, and he said that you didn't look it. I suppose, of course, that he meant that you didn't look to be 22. He's delightful.—*New York Sun.*

Life-Insurance Agent (to applican)—"I see our physician has pronounced you in robust health, and considers you a perfectly safe risk." Applicant—"Yes; I'm in good health." Agent—"What is your business?" Applicant—"I'm a base-ball umpire." Agent—"Sorry, sir; but I shall have to decline such a risk. The company won't have it."—*New York Sun.*

"I owe more to my mother," said Babster, "than to any other being on earth." "Well, she will never get it," said Spook. "Get what?" "What you owe her. You have been owing me $10 for the last twenty years, and I never expect to get a cent of it. I wouldn't give your mother four cents on a dollar for what you owe her."—*Lynn Union.*

Simpkins came home the other night from a long series of billiard games at the club, which had been interspersed with frequent visits to the buffet in pursuit of inspiration and goodfellowship. When he arrived at home the billiards were still uppermost in his mind, but the buffet was uppermost in his head and his movements. He opened the door very cautiously, intending to make a stealthy but bold flank movement for the bed. He stumbled on the threshold, however, reeled against the doorpost, and fell flat in the middle of the room. His wife jumped up with a start, aroused by the noise. "Why, John!" she exclaimed; "what is the matter?" "'S all right, my dear; 's all right," said he. "I carromed on the door jamb for the bed, but I played it too full."—*Boston Record.*

PERSONALS.

P. T. Barnum offers $20,000 for the skin of the sea-serpent which, it is claimed, has been cavorting around the Atlantic coast. Perhaps the scalp of the hotelkeeper who started the story would answer as well.

Mrs. Mackay is known to many who regularly accept her hospitality abroad only as Mme. Bonanza. It is an open secret that the Queen disapproves quite strongly of the Prince of Wales' attendance at the house of the rich American.

Senator Hearst's record in Congress comprises two notable achievements: He bought 350,000 acres of land in Southern California and introduced to the Congressmen a seductive and uncommonly destructive beverage known as "The Cowboy's Dream."

William Cullen Bryant was the first New York editor to indulge in a country seat. Now Mr. Dorsheimer has purchased a villa near Dosoris, the beautiful retreat where Mr. Dana divides his time between raising chickens for fun and concocting plans for raising sheol generally.

Ben Butler's fancy is now said to be lightly turning to thoughts of yellow in the matter of decorations. He is credited with the purchase of hundreds of yards of yellow ribbons to tie gaudy bows on the backs of chairs at his home and on his yacht. At times, when he contemplates his fadeless political green, he is even subject to fits of green and yellow melancholy.

Henry Worthington of Geneseo, Ill., is a young man who is willing to have his name go sounding down the aisles of time as the author and finisher of a mosaic quilt containing 6,022 pieces. During the long, cold evenings of last winter, while the other young fellows were having a good time with their best girls, Henry remained quietly at home and assiduously stitched away at his quilt.

Ex-President William Henry Harrison's grave, at North Bend, O., is to this day unmarked by a stone and unprotected even by a fence. A movement is now on foot to remove the remains to Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati. Senator Harrison, grandson of the President, is said to favor the removal. A few years ago the remains of a member of the Harrison family were removed to Cincinnati by the body-snatchers.

Samuel J. Tilden, much as he had been before the people, was always ill at ease in public. During the Presidential campaign of 1876 he said to a friend: "I have never faced an audience or rose in court but that stage fright seized me. Sometimes my tongue has stood absolutely still and seconds of hesitancy have dragged along like hours filled with horrors. I've tried endless devices to cure myself, but it cannot be done."

Men Who Lived Too Long.

Portland *Oregonian:* Samuel J. Tilden belonged to the class of American statesmen who lived too long for their own highest fame. Had Burr died before he shot Hamilton he would have left an honorable historical record as a gallant soldier of the Revolution, an able lawyer, and a polished man of affairs. Had Jefferson died before he wrote the resolutions of 1798 his fame would be without a spot upon its glorious sun; had Webster died before he made his famous speech of March 7, 1850, his eloquence would have included no word that we would wish to blot from the record; had Seward died when Lincoln did he would not have been tarred with the same dirty brush which Andy Johnson used to smear his own best fame; had Sumner died at the close of the War he would have escaped the error and weakness of his absurd views concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims, and had Tilden died in 1848, at the age of 34, he would stand in history as the champion of the Union and of freedom against the pro-slavery nullifiers, as the author of the protest of the Free-Soil Democracy of 1848 against the action of the Democratic National Convention of that year in making the nationalization of slavery a test of party fealty.

Time to Make an End of It.

New Orleans *Picayune:* If Mexico is to go on keeping the border in a state of ferocious insecurity, the world will wonder, not why we do not attack her, but why we do not absorb her, and establish over her territory that firm and safe administration to which she is inadequate. The nation which depends on its weakness to escape punishment should first of all take care not to deserve punishment. The people of the South understand the situation perfectly, and do not have any empty ambition to assail Mexico for idle glory, or for vulgar plunder; but they believe, almost without exception, that it is time for an end to be made of the insecurity of life and property on the Rio Grande frontier.

Not Since 1860, or Thereabouts.

New York *Tribune:* "It is time," remarks the Boston *Herald*, "for the Democratic party to come down from principles to particulars if it wishes to be continued in charge of the Government." The Democracy came down from principles a good many years ago. It hasn't had any to speak of since—well, say 1860 or thereabouts. As for particulars, how is a party that is responsible for the Congress that has just adjourned to come down to particulars without committing suicide?

Very Like the Boy.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The Democracy is like the boy who, after being thrashed by one of his size, "takes it out" on another smaller than himself. At the shake of the Canadian fishermen's nets the party scrambles over the fence, and, with its back to that enemy, strikes a ferocious attitude towards Mexico.

"The Cleanest and Best."

Lafayette (Ind.) *Leader:* THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is now received in this city at 11:20 a. m. There are differences of opinion upon nearly all questions, but there is one upon which our people agree. THE TRIBUNE is the cleanest and best metropolitan daily paper published in this country—or any other.

The Question at Issue.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Chicago is on trial. It is not the so-called Anarchists who sit in the Court-House and receive bouquets from the ladies. Chicago is the party that must decide whether or not it is right to have policemen and citizens killed in her streets.

The Colored Carpet-Bagger.

Pittsburg *Gazette:* The Democratic press used to have a great deal to say about carpet-baggers. How about the action of President Cleveland in giving a local office in the District of Columbia to a colored carpet-bagger from Albany?

Two Unprofitable Jobs.

Peoria *Transcript:* Well, well! How the cranks are increasing. Two men have gone through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara, and the Iowa Democrats actually propose to put a State ticket in the field.

It Isn't There.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* There is a place in Pennsylvania called Economy. That is one of the differences between Pennsylvania and the Congressional record of the Democratic party.

Too Much Mantle.

Council Bluffs *Nonpareil:* On whom will the mantle of Tilden fall? The mantle measured by the dead organizer's body is a small one, but Cleveland's body would rattle in it.

One Sensible Texas Editor.

Dallas *News:* The more the Cutting matter is discussed the more the harrowing conclusion cannot be avoided that Mexico has the right to enforce her own laws.

THEIR WORK IS DONE.

THE BANKERS ADOPT ANTI-SILVER RESOLUTIONS AND ADJOURN.

Everybody, Irrespective of Party, Urged to Join in the Cry for the Suspension of Silver-Dollar Coinage, as Its Continuance Is Bound to Lead to Disaster—Logan C. Murray of New York Elected President—Remarks by Judge Lowell of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 12.—Notwithstanding the extreme heat, Horticultural Hall was filled with delegates when the second day's session of the annual convention of the National Association of American Bankers was called to order by President Gage.

The Executive Council reported in favor of amending the constitution of the association to provide for the establishment of an office of First Vice-President, the selection of one Vice-President from each State and Territory represented, and an Executive Council of twenty-one members, none of which officers shall be eligible to serve more than three consecutive years.

This amendment was accepted by the convention, after which the Committee on Nominations reported a list of officers, headed by Logan C. Murray of New York for President, all of whom were elected.

Immediately after the election of the officers President Gage made a brief address and called the new President to the chair.

President Murray addressed the convention briefly and then introduced Judge John Lowell of Massachusetts, who read a paper on "Bankruptcy Legislation," the substance of which was as follows:

Judge Lowell said he had no doubt that there was a general demand on the part of businessmen for a uniform bankruptcy law. Even the Massachusetts Bankrupt law had numerous defects, but it answered fairly well for local purposes. Judge Lowell suggested a bill which would provide that a salaried supervisory officer be appointed under the Government to supervise all bankruptcy cases, just as the Insurance Commissioner serves. The Commissioners provided for in the recent Bankruptcy law before Congress should be salaried, should have executive functions, together with the supervising officer. It was not reasonable to expect a Judge to sit upon bankruptcy cases and inquire ex parte into them without becoming a partisan one way or the other. The Judge should not be expected to do justice in such cases unless they were actually heard by him. Bankruptcy cases should be supervised by officers paid for so doing. In conclusion he advocated the bill recently introduced into Congress providing for a bankruptcy commission believing the supervising officer he had suggested would be included in the commission. States might pass similar bankruptcy laws and thus overcome many of the difficulties of the situation, but even that might leave other difficulties, and National legislation would seem a wiser and a better course.

At the conclusion of Judge Lowell's paper a communication was read from C. N. Jordan, Treasurer of the United States, which said that the number of silver dollars coined to June 30, 1886, was 233,723,286; estimated value of the subsidiary silver, $70,000,000—a total of $300,723,286. The value of the silver in the standard dollar of today's (Aug. 10) price is 71.21, while subsidiary silver is valued at 66.61. Exclusive of abrasion, the present value of the silver coinage is $213,061,352. It cost to maintain this circulation $14.42 per $1,000.

George Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Montreal, read a paper on the "System of Branch Banking in Canada." Mr. Hague outlined the systems of branch banking employed in France, England, Scotland, and other foreign countries, dwelling on the merits and demerits of each, and contrasting their advantages with the drawbacks of a system of local institutions. He considered the branch system infinitly superior to any other, for a number of reasons, which he discussed very elaborately.

The Executive Council then submitted the following report:

WHEREAS, The American Bankers' Association embraces in its membership men of every political party, as well as those who acknowledge no party obligations; it has in all its conventions carefully avoided all mere party and political questions; representing, as it does, the business public as well as the customers and stockholders of banks, it again emphatically gives warning of impending danger to the whole country in the continued coinage of silver dollars under the act of 1878. While we fully recognize the fact that both silver and gold are required as the money of the land, we believe that neither should be coined in such rates that the other shall be driven out of general use. We repudiate the idea so often maintained, that bankers oppose the continued coinage of silver dollars on account of their interest, on the contrary we assert that they have no special interest in one kind of coin more than another, as long as each discharges its legitimate purpose as money. We believe all classes having limited means, and particularly earners of wages, will most largely suffer when the threatened evils shall come. We therefore earnestly appeal to all boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and civil and political associations of every kind to make persistent efforts to secure a repeal of the law, or suspension of the coinage of such silver dollars.

The report was unanimously adopted. An additional resolution was also adopted reaffirming the resolutions adopted by the convention last year, and further providing that it be strongly urged that the coinage of silver be suspended and that continued efforts be made to secure an international uniform basis of value between gold and silver. The resolutions offered yesterday in behalf of Mr. Horton of Ohio were adopted and a committee appointed to take the matter in charge.

Ex-Gov. Hoyt had been expected to read a paper, but was too ill to be present, and his paper was referred to the Executive Council without being read. The following resolution, which was adopted last year, with slight changes was reenacted:

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby authorized and requested to continue such steps as are found necessary, by memorial or otherwise, in behalf of the association to procure such legislation as in the future will secure the return of fugitives from justice who may be at large on account of defects in the existing treaties.

The Executive Council organized with John J. Knox of New York as Chairman.

Various votes of thanks were adopted, embracing those for hospitalities received, courtesies extended, and to the press for its liberal treatment. The convention then adjourned sine die.

DR. HENSON AT CHAUTAUQUA.

The Encampment Entertained with Some Interesting Remarks by a Chicago Clergyman.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The Chautauqua Baptist circle met in the amphitheatre this afternoon, and was addressed by the Rev. P. S. Henson, D. D., of Chicago, on "Our Government; or, the People Who Govern Us." He spoke at length on the family government exercised by children. He said that Young America should imitate Young Æneas if the young city by the Potomac were to become as great as the old city by the Tiber. The lecturer also spoke of the tyranny of Bridget, but appealed to the people to give her a better chance. Woman, he said, was a tyrant. Another tyrant was my lord the editor. "There are no kings around besides him," said the lecturer. "He wields a sceptre more powerful than that of the Czar. Nothing escapes him. The printing press with its firm arm of power holds communities from running riot. Capital, when insolent and arrogant, is an insufferable tyrant who speaks of men as his hands. As the outcome of the labor war there may come some limit to the acquiring of colossal fortunes."

The lecturer also spoke of the Knights of Labor. He said: "A true knight of labor is a true gentleman. Christ was a true knight of labor, and every honest toiler is a knight of labor." He objected to tyranny over either capital or labor. No man ever won distinction who did not work over eight hours a day. Limitations should be lifted from labor. We will have no more frothing; no red or black flags at Chicago. We will have no flag but the stars and stripes.

Among the arrivals at Chautauqua Lake today were F. V. Leach, W. D. Johnson of Chicago, J. H. Lockhart of Joliet, and J. A. Keeplin and son of Buckley, Ill.

The Patriotic Democracy.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette:* What then was the overruling consideration which the Democratic leaders gave for refusing to begin a system of defense? Simply and solely that they would rather run all the risks involved than to go into the coming campaign with six millions added to the totals of their appropriation bills. This reason was not given in debate, but such leaders as Mr. Randall did not hesitate to state it in private.

Principle and Policy.

Providence *Journal:* If prohibition has come to stay in Rhode Island it will not be by an alliance with corruption in politics, but only the support of the decent and honest citizenship, which regards with increasing disgust the venal trading and hypocritical self-seeking carried on in its name.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Lonce Rabillon of Johns Hopkins University.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Prof. Lonce Rabillon, of the Johns Hopkins University and one of the most eminent French scholars in this country, died at Cape May, N. J., last night, whither he had gone in the hope of recovering his shattered health.

[He went to Baltimore from France a number of years ago, and was well known as an instructor of the French, Italian, and Spanish languages and literature. He was a professor of French in a number of private schools and was connected with the French department of the Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Rabillon was a well versed in philology. He published a classical adaptation into modern French of the Chanson de Roland, which was highly commended. He was a very fluent, graceful lecturer. Besides his literary attainments, Prof. Rabillon was an artist and sculptor of no mean ability. His taste and judgment as an art connoisseur were widely recognized, and he made frequent trips to Europe to select works of art for private collections.

R. C. Stevenson.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—R. C. Stevenson, the father of the railroad ticket brokerage business in the United States, and whose name is familiar in all parts of the country, died at his home in the East End last night at the age of 63 years. Thirty-three years ago he resigned from the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroad, now the Fort Wayne, when Gen. Cl was President, rented a room, and started business of ticket scalping

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

CHURCHILL HAS A PLAN TO SOLVE THE IRISH PROBLEM.

It Is Not Yet Fully Developed, but Great Results Are Anticipated—Rioting in Londonderry—Louise Michel Goes Back to Prison—Gen. Ignatieff's War Talk—Emperor William and the Americans—Bradlaugh Heard From Again—A Good-By to Wilson Barrett.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The *Irish Times*, Conservative, states that it is reliably informed that Lord Randolph Churchill is engaged in drafting a bill intended to solve the Irish problem. The skeleton of the measure is already done, the paper says, and it provides for universal local self-government throughout Great Britain and Ireland, giving Ireland, England, Scotland, and Wales control each of its own immediate affairs, leaving the supreme power of the Imperial Parliament undiminished. The bill as described as a measure which opens the door to imperial federation. The full text of the bill, the paper says, will not be completed before next February. "but," adds the paper, "so far as it has gone it has been submitted to the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, and others, and is broad enough to satisfy all moderate Irishmen."

The Belfast Outrages—A Terrible Time Expected Sunday.

BELFAST, Aug. 12.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—Belfast has had another day of perfect peace—father, perhaps, because the rioters have exhausted their funds and are forced to work or starve than for any lessening hatred between the parties. By common consent both Catholics and Protestants are husbanding their resources for ammunition for what is expected to be a great struggle. The Catholic anniversary of the Feast of the Assumption occurs next Sunday. I had long talks today with some of the leaders, who say they will not permit the slightest approach to a Catholic procession that day. Some show no hesitation in threatening to kill any Catholic caught riding in carriages then or who in any way celebrates the day. The Catholic leaders promise to use every effort to prevent a procession or other irritating display. Neither side expects a renewal of the rioting until Sunday.

Replacing the police in the Shankhill Protestant district when the troops are withdrawn is considered one of the most threatening factors of the situation. At present no police are allowed to patrol the Shankhill road. The men are confined in barracks there, surrounded by police night and day. Relief detachments are always escorted by troops. Such is the danger to which the police are exposed in the Protestant quarter that the magistrates do not dare to order them to serve the "early-closing" order to the public there. Consequently, throughout the Shankhill road district the saloons are open, while all the saloons in the Catholic quarter are closed.

I saw today Mrs. Fearson of McDonald street, whose husband William was shot Tuesday and will be buried tomorrow. I found the usual wake in progress. The people in the room were greatly excited and anxious to explain to Americans how outrageous it is for any inoffensive man to be killed while attending the funeral of a friend. Fearson's brother, Beary, works at the Barber mills, Paterson, N. J.

Today I examined into the case of Sarah Young, a Protestant girl living off the Old Lodge road, and who has relatives of the same name living at unknown address in New York City. The case will serve as a sample of many similar. She and some companions were returning home from work at Lindsay's factory. They were compelled to pass through the Catholic slums of Peter's Hill, and, passing every day, became known as Protestants. After work hours they walked in their ordinary manner through the Catholic quarter and saw no insult who shouted "Orange," and called them by vile names as they approached. Immediately from every house a crowd of half-grown boys and girls rushed upon them. Three of Sarah's companions saw a woman standing in the door whom they knew, because they had stopped several times to praise and gossip about her baby. They rushed to her and implored her to save their lives. The women took them in and hid them. The little girl who acted as leader followed Sarah and her other companion. It is worth mentioning that the party of three who escorted out of the Catholic district just in time to save themselves, as their pursuers returned after beating Sarah Young, and wrecked the house in which they had taken refuge as a punishment to the owner for having helped Protestants. The crowd found Sarah and her companion up-stairs in a house in which they had taken refuge without consent of the owners. To get at them they smashed the doors and dragged them both down the stairs by the hair. The Catholic girls threw Sarah down in the road, tore off part of her clothes, blackened her eyes, tore out her hair, and otherwise abused her, until several men interfered and saved her. She has since been confined to her bed, and her life is despaired of. The crowd afterwards gutted the house in which she had taken refuge, and then returned to attack the house of the woman who had saved her companions. This is a fair sample of the spirit shown on both sides, with merely a change of name and the addition of various details, such as throwing scalding water, kicks, and blows, with paving stones used as hammers. It will as well represent other cases of attacks by people of either religion upon defenseless mill girls of the other faith. In every such case the children and women prove the most merciless.

This afternoon I asked the Rev. Dr. Hanna, a Protestant clergyman well known as an Orange leader, why the Protestants allow the regular evening parade of the Orange workmen returning from the island. He said:

This parade will perhaps sometimes provoke rioting, but it is necessary for the protection of the workmen, who must necessarily pass nightly through the Belfast Catholic slums which surround the Protestant districts of Shankhill, Old Lodge road, etc. Before the workmen walked home in a body they were insantly attacked with stones and bottles thrown over the houses fronting North street, Peters Hill. As the police always refused to arrest these stone-throwers we were forced to march together in self-defense. The Catholic priests have been able, perhaps, to look after the rioting more closely than our clergy because they live near the centre of disturbance, while our clergy live far away. Our clergy, however, have always done their best to prevent disorders. I have several times prevented the police from firing on rioters whom I persuaded to disperse. It is true that the saloons of Shankhill are not closed in the evening, but they are owned by Catholics who take advantage of the technicality due to the inability of the police to serve the notice of closing order in this district. It is true that Catholic houses in the Protestant quarters have been wrecked, while Protestant houses in the Catholic quarter have not been harmed. This is due to the fact that the houses attacked are saloons supposed to be centres of "ribbon" lodges. The freedom of Protestant houses from injury is a great credit to the priests. It is the first time these houses have escaped the riots. I think it is due more to policy than to principle. The Nationalists are now very anxious to prove their capacity for self-government. The Protestant attacks on the mill girls are simply a unnatural retaliation for many similar attacks by the Catholics.

The facts may be that the clergy are unable to exercise the same influence over Orange rioters that the priests exert over the Catholics; nor have the clergy shown the same tireless energy in patrolling the disturbed districts which has made the priests so much liked by all magistrates.

Widow Strain, whose son was buried yesterday, proves to have many relations in or near New York, among them a son, David Strain, New York, and the Rev. Hugh Strain, Pennington Seminary, New Jersey.

Attempts are now being made to repress the wild window firing which has made the streets unsafe to both friends and foes of residents. Searches for arms are also threatened on a large scale, but are hardly likely to be carried out as being too dangerous just at present.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 12.—The Orangemen were today attacked while they were parading on the famous promenade made by the old town wall. Here they were openly and savagely stoned by a mob. During the mêlée the Rev. Thomas Alphert, Canon of the Episcopal Cathedral, and several citizens were wounded. The excitement is reaching a dangerous hight.

Mr. McClintock, Orange Grand Master here, in a speech today read the story that Orangemen originated the riots, and said that when they resolved to fight the leaders would supply their men with better ammunition than brickbats. The city is quiet tonight.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—While the police of the town in the vicinity of Killorglin were engaged in keeping the peace at a fair in that town yesterday a gang of men secured the Kid-Kerry country for arms. They were successful in their search, and made away with a large number of weapons, including rifles. They also seized a quantity of ammunition.

Thomas Brady Congratulated.

DUBLIN, Aug. 12.—The Westport Poor-Law Guardians have formally congratulated Thomas Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries, on his promotion to the honor of knighthood, conferred upon him for the wisdom of his management of the New York *Sun's* fund for the starving fishermen along the west coast of Ireland. The Guardians, commenting on the action of the Earl of Aberdeen in securing for the inspector his present distinction, say:

It is one of the many acts performed by the Earl of Aberdeen which show that he is in accord with Irish appreciations.

Delegates from Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Toronto branch of the Irish National League held an enthusiastic meeting tonight. Several subscriptions to the parliamentary fund were reported. The amount now in hand is $400. The following delegates were elected to the Chicago convention: The Rev. Father Hand, President; C. Mahony, Vice-President; R. Lynch, Secretary; J. A. Mulligan, Treasurer; R. B. Teefy, M. Walsh, and P. C. Laney. It is expected Michael Davitt will lecture under the auspices of the branch at an early date.

Louise Michel Goes Back to Prison.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Louise Michel was today sentenced at the City Assizes to four months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 francs for "seditious language" and "inciting to murder during the rioting at Decazeville last May." Guesdes Lafarque and Susine were sentenced to four and six months' imprisonment.

M. Marlotte, manager of the journal *Filon*, was today arraigned for advocating a coup d'état, but was acquitted.

Gen. Ignatieff Says Russia and Germany Must Fight Sooner or Later.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—Renewed interest has been given to the discussion of the attitude of Russia and Germany toward each other, every move in which is so weighted with importance to England. The Servian journal *Zastawa*, which circulates widely, publishes an interview had by its correspondent with Gen. Ignatieff, whose opinion should reflect accurately the sentiment of his Government. Said he in part:

Russia has always been friendly to Germany. Our neutrality gave the Germans invaluable assistance in their wars with Austria and France, but instead of returning this attitude in kind, since the ratification of the Berlin treaty Germany has proved most ungrateful, and has continually opposed, or urged Austria to oppose, all our plans for the civilization of the East. Prince Bismarck is a more dangerous enemy to us than was the first Napoleon, and we are worried to be continually on our guard, because war between Russia and Germany sooner or later is inevitable. Germany, however, will find that it has made a costly mistake in forfeiting the friendship of the Czar, for between Russia and the French she will meet two fires. In France there is no gainsaying the fact that all parties are eager for revenge, and the same feeling prevails in Russian circles.

Another article, inspired, somewhat modifies the above statements, but admits that Russia is unable to conceal her ill-humor over the Austro-German understanding. It takes the ground, however, that peace is assured for the following reasons: First, by virtue of the dual alliance; second, because the Marquis of Salisbury has replaced Mr. Gladstone as Premier of England; third, by reason of the importance of peace to France; and, fourth, because of the isolation of Panslavist Russia.

An Au Revoir to Wilson Barrett.

LONDON, Aug. 13—4 a. m.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—Wilson Barrett's literary and professional friends gave him an au revoir supper last night. Covers were laid for 230, and more than that number wished to subscribe after the capacity of the room had been exhausted by the earlier acceptances. Among the guests were Irving's intimates—Hatton, Brereton, and Dr. Morrell MacKenzie. Among the dramatists present were Wills, H. A. Jones, Sydney Grundy, and H. S. Hermann, each of whom will furnish a play in the forthcoming American répertoire. Beside these there were Boucicault, Pinero, Godfrey, Pettitt, and Hawley. Among the literary men were David Christie Murray and B. L. Farjeon, the novelists; Oscar Wilde, and Mr. Perry, President of the Boston Press Club. Charles Warner was Chairman. In the course of a speech he remarked:

Wilson Barrett we lend to America in return for the pleasure and amusement America has lately lent us. It is impossible his gifts can fail winning the same ample recognition upon that side of the Atlantic that they have won on this. He will be accompanied by a lady whose talents and achievements we fully recognize and appreciate—Miss Enstlake. Such performances as her Ophelia, her Helen, and others will live in our memory forever. His company is one of the best trained in England. We wish them one and all success and a safe and joyous return.

Mr. Barrett responded in an unaffected and simple manner, mentioning that he had refused several requests to attend banquets, but was compelled to accept one given by his confrères. He added:

The Chairman has said you are to lend me to America in return for what America has lent us. I fear it is a very poor return to make for the treasures she from time to time has intrusted to us, as I think of the names of a few from the long roll of famous American actors who have favored England with their presence. Conscious as I am of my demerits, I am glad that the time has come for me to visit America, which even now as I speak is feasting her honored guests, our Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. This trip is not the outcome of any sudden whim, but the realization of a dream of years. If I succeed I shall come back the same old Wilson Barrett, with heavier pockets, I trust, but with no bigger head, as they say over there. If I fail, which I do not mean to do, I shall come back naked, but by no means ashamed, for I shall have done my honest best, with the aid of a tried company, to gain a success.

Emperor William and the Americans.

HALZBOURG, via HAVRE, Aug. 12.—[New York Herald's Special Cable.]—Previous to his departure from here Emperor William, through his chamberlain, expressed his thanks to those Americans who had sent him flowers and requested that they would assemble in the large hall of the hotel at the time of his departure. The Emperor, on entering the hall, addressed the Americans in German, and Prince William, translating his remarks, said in excellent English:

The Emperor is very much pleased with the courtesy paid him by the Americans, and he has a profound admiration for the American people.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, on behalf of the Americans replied:

The 3,000,000 of Germans in America are among our best citizens, but though they do so much for us they never lose any of the love of Fatherland, and they have taught 50,000,000 Americans the deepest esteem and veneration for their Emperor and the great people he so wisely governs.

The Emperor then shook hands cordially with each of the Americans, holding in his other hand their cards and saying, "Karte, Karte" as he did so. He took the cards and flowers with him in his car.

News from the German Capital.

BERLIN, Aug. 12.—[Special Cable.]—Emperor William arrived in the best of health at Babelsberg this morning, where he was received by the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family. The Emperor declared that his stay at Gastein did him a great deal of good. At the City of Metz great preparations have been made for the reception of the Emperor, who intends to visit the battlefields of Spichern and Gravelotte.

Goltz Pasha, the well-known German officer in the Turkish army, has been appointed by the Sultan Assistant Chief of the Turkish General's staff. It is said that the Turkish Government intends to engage more German army officers.

The Cologne *Gazette* reports that Russia has agents in every Bulgarian town to create dissatisfaction with the administration of Prince Alexander.

It is rumored that the Turkish Government succeeded to negotiate a loan of £5,000,000 at London, the money to be spent for army purposes.

The army maneuvres began today. The weather was intensely hot and several fatal cases of sunstroke occurred.

The transfer of Liszt's remains to Hungary is talked of.

Bradlaugh Will Be Heard From.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Mr. Bradlaugh will ask a division of the House of Commons Aug. 19 on the sessional order declaring that the interference of personal elections constitutes a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons. He will be seconded by the Earl of Westminster, Lord Montague, the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Argyll, respectively, and will move that the order, if obsolete, be abandoned; otherwise that it be enforced. The Radicals will support Mr. Bradlaugh.

The Cholera Returns.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Today's cholera returns: Barletta, ninety-one new cases, fifty-six deaths; Padua, ten new cases, three deaths; Pescantina, eight new cases, three deaths; Bologna, six new cases, eight deaths; Ravenna, thirty-seven new cases, eleven deaths; elsewhere, fifty-eight new cases and twelve deaths.

The Catholics in China.

ROME, Aug. 12.—Mgr. Agliardi, recently appointed Papal Nuncio at Pekin, has been summoned to the Vatican to receive, before proceeding to China, instructions determining the nature of the relations between the Nuncio and foreign diplomats at the Chinese Capital.

The Bennett-Field Case.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The arguments in the case of the appeal of James Gordon Bennett from the award against him of $25,000 in favor of Cyrus W. Field for libel were concluded today. Judgment was reserved, and pending its pronouncement the execution of the award was staid.

To Be Subsidized by Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Spanish Government will subsidize in July, 1887, new lines of steamships to South, Central, and North America, Asia, etc. The Panama Canal will be used it opened.

The Emperor Pleased Them.

PESTH, Aug. 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph's conciliatory letter to Prime Minister von Tisza relative to the Janski affair has evoked enthusiastic comments and given general satisfaction.

The Depressed Iron Trade.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Kinnersley Iron-Works at Kidsgrove, County of Stafford, have been closed on account of depression in the iron trade. One thousand workmen are idle.

A Town Destroyed by Fire.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.—The Hungarian town of Silen has been destroyed by fire. The property burned includes 400 houses, a church, a nunnery, and a school. The loss is $250,000.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Russia.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Anti-Jewish riots have occurred in the Province of Kieff, Russia. The houses of many Jews were wrecked.

Austrian Pilgrims Insulted.

LYONS, Aug. 12.—A mob here insulted the Austrian pilgrims bound to Lourdes. Catholics are indignant over the outrage.

The Royal Speech.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The Queen will present the Royal speech to the Council of Ministers at Osborne Tuesday.

The Largest Ship.

The largest ship in the world is the Palgrave, now lying in San Francisco Harbor, between the city and Goat Island.

From the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Dr. R. M. McArthur, a prominent physician of Ottawa for many years, died today of blood poisoning. He was highly connected socially and otherwise, and was surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad for years.

HASTINGS, Neb., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—J. E. Berry, a well-known Nebraska journalist and for many years editor of the Fairfield *News*, died today of congestion of the brain.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—A question of importance has arisen as to whether the Hon. Dwight Andrews of Centralia is not now ineligible to his office as a member of the State Board of Equalization from the Nineteenth District, he having accepted appointment under the reform administration as Deputy United States Collector of Internal Revenue in the Cairo district.

A Receiver Asked For.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 12.—A bill in equity was filed today in the United States Circuit Court by the United States Trust Company of New York against the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad Company and the Fidelity Insurance Trust & Safe Company. This suit is brought to obtain the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage given by the defendants to the plaintiff to secure the payment of the consolidated or general first mortgage bonds, amounting to $11,000,000, issued by the railroad company July 1, 1881, on which default has been made. The court is therefore asked to order the foreclosure of the mortgage on the entire property of the company, road-bed, rolling-stock, franchises, etc., and to appoint receivers to take charge of and operate the same for the benefit of the bondholders represented by the plaintiff.

His Wish Fulfilled.

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—In Congotown a suburb of the Fifth Ward, a negro named Cye Taylor was struck dead by light ning today, while sitting in the doorway of a drinking saloon during a storm. The man who sat alongside of Taylor was merely stunned. James Lyle, the saloonkeeper, was knocked senseless. Parties who viewed the body stated that ten years ago while Taylor was sitting on the steps of a saloon during a rain and lightning storm, he said he wished the Almighty would send a flash of ligatning and strike him dead. His death in connection with his wish of ten years ago has created quite an excitement among the colored citizens of Congotown.

Extent of the Elder Failure.

SULLIVAN, Ill., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—It seems that the William Elder failure is much worse than expected. Mr. Elder, who has lived here over fifty years, had the unbounded confidence of every one, and he had thousands of dollars belonging to depositors on which he had paid nothing. The land transferred is mortgaged for its full value, and depositors will receive almost nothing on deposits that were not transferred to Elder's successors in the bank business. The heirs of his father's estate are making arrangements to bring suit and every effort will be made to break the transfer deeds.

The Chinese Cure for Coquetry.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Aug. 12.—A Chinese murder of a most horrible character has been discovered here. Two Chinamen are charged with murdering a Chinese woman, and chopping her remains into pieces, which on being weighed were found to be of exactly equal weight. The two Celestials were taken to Green River and held for trial. The murderers are said to have been jealous of the attentions a white man was paying the woman.

Printers in Demand at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—Several days ago the union printers employed on the *Leader* and *Plaindealer* demanded an increase in the price of composition from 35 cents to 40 cents per thousand. Last night the increase was granted, pending arbitration, by the *Plaindealer*, and the men went to work in that office. The union printers employed by the *Leader* left the office. The non-union men remained and the *Leader* was issued this morning as usual. There is a demand at the *Leader* office for a dozen or fifteen printers.

Was Col. Strong's Slayer Insane?

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 12.—The attendance at the Richmond murder trial today was the largest since the opening day. Several witnesses testified to Dr. Richmond's insanity. Dr. A. V. Barnes swore that he has known Richmond for ten years, and for five years had been the family physician. He had treated the prisoner for chronic mania. In his opinion Richmond was undoubtedly of an unsound mind and has been for a long time prior to the homicide. On cross-examination his direct testimony was considerably broken down.

A Revolution in San Domingo.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Advices from San Domingo by the steamer George W. Clyde which arrived yesterday confirm the dispatches received from Havana Tuesday, stating that a revolution is in progress in that Republic, and that the whole Republic has been declared to be in a state of siege. The revolt grows out of the result of the election for President of the Republic held the last three days of June.

The Provident Mutual Land Association.

About a dozen gentlemen, the projectors of the Provident Mutual Land Association, met at the Sherman House last night and discussed in an informal way the organization they are about to form. George W. Warville was called to the chair and R. Nelson More made Secretary. The intention is to form a corporation on the mutual plan to purchase and sell real estate. A committee to draft a constitution and by-laws was appointed. Another meeting will be held Friday evening of next week.

A Victory for the Salvation Army.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The trial of the Salvationists on a charge of disturbing the public peace by parading the streets ended in a verdict of not guilty. The army will parade tomorrow night as usual, but Mayor Dikeman says he will have them all arrested again.

California Rabbits.

Modoc County, California, has just paid a bounty on 30,000 rabbit scalps, amounting to $900.

DESCENT OF THE FLAMES.

THE LITTLE CITY OF HASTINGS, MICH., VISITED BY FIRE.

Several Business Blocks Swept Away and Much Property Destroyed—The Losses Exceed $60,000—A. G. Spalding's Sporting Goods Factory in Ruins—The Michigan Forests Still Subject to the Element—Much Suffering Caused in Wisconsin, but the Danger Is Ended—Other Blazes.

HASTINGS, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Early this afternoon sparks from Newton & Spaulding's sawmill fell on the roof of the Merchants' livery stable and an instant later the big barn was all ablaze. An alarm was sounded and the village fire department responded quickly, but before the first stream was thrown the fire was beyond control. The barn was located in the business centre and the flames spread rapidly in every direction. The wind was blowing furiously. Flaming timbers were caught up, hurled a block away, and showered on the roofs of adjacent buildings. The principal part of Main street was soon in flames. Assistance was telegraphed for but it was not until 5 o'clock that engines arrived from Grand Rapids and Charlotte. By that time the principal business blocks had been destroyed, together with most of their contents. The Newton House, the leading hotel here, was entirely consumed, and the handsome new opera-house, which was not quite completed, is but a smoldering mass of blackened bricks. The sporting goods factory of A. G. Spalding & Bro. of Chicago burned to the ground, involving a total loss. The losses are summed up as follows: A. G. Spalding & Bro., $20,000; Opera House, $15,000; Newton Hotel, $10,000; Bowne & Wightman's bank, $5,000; Newton & Spaulding's sawmill, $2,000; Merchants' Livery, $1,000; Evans' paint shop, $1,000; Hasting Machine Shop, $5,000; Barlow's elevator, $4,000; Read's wagon shop, $1,500; Mrs. Curtis' millinery $700; two dwellings, untenanted, $1,000.

Michigan Woods in Flames.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—The reports from the forest fires in Michigan still come in. The western part of Bay County is suffering considerably crops being destroyed and buildings threatened. Many towns are cut off from telegraphic communication. Although the wind has cleared the air somewhat the fires are still raging about Cheboygan. Immediate danger has been averted at Traverse City by a change of wind. Citizens worked all Tuesday night to save the eastern part of the city, and a force of men were at work all day yesterday. In parts of Mecosta County great damage has been done to buildings, fences, crops, and logs, and in many places the woods are ablaze. In Newaygo County the fires continue destructive and are spreading over a large territory. In Lake County many fine belts of timber have been burned over.

An Incendiary's Act.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Wesley Miller's barn near Bristol was burned under circumstances which will insure the lynching of the incendiary if caught. A few days before Samuel King, a wealthy farmer of the same neighborhood, was visited by a stranger who demanded 10 per cent of his riches, with the threat that if not complied with there would be a fire near by. He soon received a letter making the same demand, which was immediately thereafter followed by this fire. Three thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed.

The Devastated Forest Region.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—Forest fires in Northern Wisconsin are dying out, material on which to feed having become exhausted. The vicinity of Green Bay is alone subject to danger, but only in the event of high winds. There is much suffering in the devastated region; homeless people are sleeping on the ground with scarcely any covering. Many people barely escaped with their lives and are wandering around with insufficient clothing. Public meetings are being called in various parts of the State to provide immediate relief for the sufferers.

Fires Elsewhere.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The tile-factory of Robert Burket, situated in Deer Creek Township, was burned last night. Loss, $3,000.

WABASH, Ind., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Early this morning the extensive planing and sawmill of John Honions, at New Madison, was burned. Loss, $6,000.

"Railroading" Guests Who Find Fault with Their Food.

Indianapolis *Journal:* "A hotel dinin'-room," remarked the head waiter, "is de place to study human natur' an' git p'ints. Animals shows wust at feedin' time. Human animals ain't no 'ception. Sometimes when de feed's goin' round in a hotel dinin'-room, a menagerie, on raw-beef day, would mark second. A waitah knows who's who. It's people who haven't anythin' to home who makes us mos' trouble. De man what gen'ally eats 15-cent meals, standin', and de woman what keeps house on fo' dollars a week make de defugeity. We can't please 'em. By bully ragin' de waitah they try to make us believe they's somebody an' is used to de fat of de land. They is anxious to show off to de other fedats. They growl at de steak like a bull terriah aftah a three-days' fast. Nothin' suits 'em. Den we railroad 'em."

"What's that?"

"Gives 'em tough chuck, cold potatoes, and freeze-out feed gen'ally. When I was a sidewatah wid ten plates, I did a job of railroadin' much admiahed by de profesh. Seven at de table was pufleck ladies an' gen'lemen; other three never had anything to suit 'em. One mo'nin' de boys held a little caucus in de dinin'-room, an' a vote was taken dat I should have de moral supoht of de fraternity in railroadin' 'em. It carried unan. For fo' weeks seven people at that table had bot plates, po'tahouse steak, everything wahm an' nice. Other three? Well, de cook was onto it. Every time I went into de kitchen there were three nicebroiled chuck steaks, a buzz-saw couldn't go through, flannel cakes tough enough fo' steam packin', and potatoes, et settry, 'specially cooled. At the end of fo' weeks they lef' de house. It was a long tussle, but I win. It was considahed the finest job of railroadin' evah done by any of de profesh, an' de brotherhood passed me a vote of thanks."

The Minneapolis Millers.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The new organization will not have any effect on the markets here or in the country, except that farmers will probably receive less for their wheat than they have before. The large increase in the wheat area of the Northwest, and the increased production, have brought to this market more than the mills can grind, and the overflow will, of course, find its way to Chicago. Elevator companies will pay prices in the country based on the Chicago market, less freight and commission. Millers here will be able to buy all the wheat they want on the same basis, freight to Minneapolis and commission added. The new association will be a good thing for the Chamber of Commerce, as the purchases of the millers on 'Change will be enormous and will help to swell the profits of the commission men. The association bought 20,000,000 bushels of wheat last year and will buy more this year. Of course much of this will be bought from the elevator companies direct, but a large proportion will be bought on the open market in the regular way. The purchases of the millers will make Minneapolis the largest grain market in the United States.

The Stanfords.

Washington Letter. Mrs. Stanford has remained here with the Governor all summer, with the exception of a brief sojourn at Saratoga, and a visit to Albany, when her noble charity there was decided upon. After the adjournment Senator Stanford and his wife will go to New York, where they will take his special car for the Pacific coast. He has three houses there, one at San Francisco, one at Sacramento, and one at Palo Alto, all elegantly furnished. His house here is better equipped for giving dinners than any one in Washington, with the exception of the White House and the British Legation, as his plate and china are simply magnificent. His horses and carriages here are not surpassed, yet there is nothing ostentatious or in any way showy about them. The Senator has taken to legislation kindly, although he is of the opinion that a large amount of valuable time is wasted in considering unimportant questions.

Mexico Interested in the Silver Question.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 12.—The silver question is attracting great attention here. The suggestion has been made that Mexican dollars be exported directly to China. The Chamber of Commerce is taking an active part in the general discussion of the question.

SIGNS AND OMENS.

Some of the Strange Superstitions of Professional Gamblers.

Pittsburg *Post:* "I ain't doin' no bettin' today," said a professional gambler to a friend of his as the two sized up the situation at Monmouth Park in Price's pool-rooms Saturday afternoon.

"Busted?" was the laconic query.

"No, but I laced one of my shoes up wrong this morning. It's a bad sign. I'll let the runners alone today."

"Are you superstitious?"

"I frankly confess that I am," he replied as he lit a cigar, "and I don't know of a sporting man or gambler in Pittsburg that is not superstitious, and, furthermore, I do not believe there is a human being living who is not. Of course some are more than others, but take gamblers and horsemen as a class and you will find that each one has his own peculiar quilp. Now, this morning I laced my shoe up wrong. If I had left it that way it would have been a lucky day for me, but I did not; I unlaced it, and I'll bet two to one if I bought a pool on a horse he would break his neck before he came under the string."

"That's quite interesting. Would you mind giving me some of your experience? What do you consider a lucky omen?"

"You want to know what I call a lucky omen, eh? That's just as the idea strikes me. When I was in New York last summer I used to count white horses. Say I would be standing at the corner of Fulton street and Broadway, I would take out my watch—when I had one—and time myself and count the number of white horses that turned from Broadway into Fulton street during five minutes' time. I sometimes would go on the odd numbers and sometimes on the even. Like this: If I made up my mind on the even horses and an even number went by during the five minutes then I would be lucky, and vice versa."

"I have heard of gamblers visiting fortune-tellers for tips. Do you ever visit them?"

"Many a time, sir. Here's one instance; I am a red-hot Republican, and was backing Jim Blaine to shoal and gone, when I went one day to see a fortune-teller. Says she: 'You have been making foolish bets; go and bet the other way all that you have—all the money that you can beg or borrow.' I told her I was betting on Blaine, and she said 'Wait.' Then went into another room, and came out in about a minute. 'Cleveland will be elected as sure as you sit in that chair.' That was a paralyzor, but I took stock in it, for she never fooled me in her life. I hedged and bet on Grover, all on her account, and made $2,000 clear above my hedge and of Kelly, the bookmaker.

"Here's another instance from the same woman: I had been playing in hard luck till I only had $12 left. I went to her and told her how I was fixed, and that I wanted a tip on the races. She told me to read the names of the horses to her. I did so, and when I got through the list she said, 'Tilford is the only one I am sure of; bet your money on Tilford.' I went down to the track, and when the horses went to the post there were only four tickets on him. This was a bonanza, you know, if he won. I bought one $5 ticket. The track was a regular duck pond, slosh up to the horses' knees. Tilford came in last. I forgot, he was entered for two races that day. The next race he was in I heard Mike Daly, who owned him, wanted to scratch him, but the judges wouldn't have it. That wasn't very encouraging, but I stuck to him and put my last fiver on him. His jockey fanned him every jump and brought him in a winner by two lengths. I got $500 odd dollars for my $5 ticket. So much for fortune-tellers' tips. Some fortune-tellers are snide, but take one educated, or that has it naturally born in them, and they get there as a general rule."

An Ingenious Device for Preventing Recoil by an Automatic Brake.

A carriage is now being made at the armory under the supervision of Col. Buffington which is exceedingly ingenious and novel in its action. It is made entirely of metal, chiefly of steel, and will weigh 1,200 pounds. The recoil of the carriage, which, when unchecked, reaches thirty feet, is stopped within three feet by means of automatic brakes, much to the convenience and safety of the server and the efficiency of the charge. The prompt action of these brakes and the remarkable lightness of the whole contrivance, considering the severe strain to which it is put, are the most noticable features. As soon as a model can be constructed that will stand the test the carriages will be manufactured as fast as possible. Twenty of the new 32d breech-loaders are nearly finished at the Watertown arsenal, and it is hoped that they may be is sued with their improved carriages to five of the first batteries in the fall.

Brevet-Col. E. B. Williston, Major of the Third Artillery, is at the armory, assisting in the designing of a carriage on which it will be possible to mount any machine gun now used in the service or which may be adopted hereafter. The problem to be solved in its construction has nothing to do with the recoil, as in the case of the field-piece carriage, for machine guns have no recoil. But the question is how to secure the greatest protection to the gunners, strength for the most arduous service, and the greatest mobility. In view of these requirements the carriage is fully armored, the wheels are covered with steel, and the gun detachment are protected by a steel shield; in short, the whole carriage is made of steel except the wheels. Col. Williston proposes to make the limbers of his machine guns and the supply carts identical in every respect, so that any limber may be used for a supply cart by detaching it from the gun. The limber-chest opens on top, and, the lid being made of steel three-twenty-sixths of an inch thick, it is an excellent shield, which, it is found, will stop rifle bullets at 100 yards. The carriage will differ entirely from previous models, and will be provided, among other things, with a pintle hook, so that more than one gun may be drawn by one limber; this that the guns may not be disabled in case they lose their limbers. The carriage will carry 2,000 rounds of ammunition intended as a reserve supply only to be used for desperate fighting. The limber is already made at Watervliet Arsenal.—*Springfield Republican.*

A Great Man in Georgia.

Washington *Critic:* In a certain section of Georgia Senator Joe Brown is held to be something higher than earth, something greater than man; and through this section an Atlanta newspaper man of a religious turn of mind (there is only one in Atlanta, and he isn't there now) had occasion to travel. One Sunday he attended a country Sunday-school and was called on to speak, and to interest the scholars he asked them questions between his remarks.

"Who made the great big world?" he asked under the subject "Creation."

"God," answered the whole school.

"And who made the pretty stars and the great yellow moon to shine by night, and the beautiful silver sun to shine by day?"

"God," said all the children again.

"Correct," said he pleasantly.

"And now, children, who made God?"

This was a poser, and the school was silent for a full minute, when a small hand belonging to the Postmaster's small boy went up.

"Ah, my boy," smiled the catechizer, "you can answer, can you? Well, now, tell us who made God."

"Joe Brown did," piped the boy, and all the scholars in the school looked ashamed of themselves for being so ignorant, and even the teachers seemed provoked that the Postmaster's boy had taken the honors.

A Boy with His Wits About Him.

Boston *Record:* "My children," said the teacher one day, "if you love Jesus you need never be afraid to die, for He will take you to Heaven, where you would be very happy. Charlie, what would you do if you were very sick?" she added, intending and expecting him to say he would ask to be taken to Heaven immediately. "Send for a doctor," was the laconic and sensible reply.

The same boy on another occasion became unruly at home and his mamma, wishing to get him out of the way, lifted him over into a great wood-box in the kitchen and bade him stay there. An older brother came in soon after, and seeing him there said: "Well, Charlie, what have you been doing now?" "O, nawthin," was the reply; "only mother's having one of her bad spells!"

Dangerous at the Breech.

London *Truth:* It is a pretty story which is being circulated about the Ajax. One round from two of her 38-ton guns produced such results that it was considered prudent to order every one out of the turret before the guns were fired again. A second round was then fired, when the Admiral concluded that the guns had better not be discharged again. After this it is really of little consequence whether it be true or not that "the A tubes were all found to be cracked." It is clear that the vessel is useless either as a fighting machine or a sea-going ship. Possibly she might be of some use as a coal-hulk or a dredger; but, then, neither a coal-hulk nor a dredger ought to cost thousands upon thousands of pounds.

CURRENT COMICALITIES.

EFFORTS OF THE FUNNY FELLOWS DURING THE HEATED TERM.

Poetic and Prosaic Fancies Suitable for the Season—Trouble Among the Vegetable Kingdom—It Was a Slight Mistake the Young Man Made—A Story That Was Ever Agreeable to the Malden's Ear—Bright Bits from the Cheerful Paragraphers.

A potato went out on a smash
And sought an onion bed;
"That's pie for me!" observed the squash,
And all the beets turned red;
"Go way!" the onion weeping cried,
"Your love I cannot be,
The pumpkin be your lawful bride,
You cantelope with me."

But onward still the tuber came
And lay down at her feet;
You cauliflower by any name
And it will smell as wheat;
And I, too, am an early rose,
And you I've come to see,
So don't turnip your lovely nose,
But spinach at with me.

I do not carrot all to wed,
So go, sir, if you please!
The modest onion meekly said,
And lettuce pray have peas;
So think that you have never seen
Myself or smelled my sigh;
Too long a maiden I have been
For favors in your rye.

Ah! spare a cress the tuber prayed;
My cherry-shed bride you'll be,
You are the only weeping maid
That's current now with me!
And as the wily tuber spoke,
He caught her by surprise,
And, giving her an artichoke,
Devoured her with his eyes.

NANCY NELSON PENDLETON.

Only a Slight Mistake.

Said I, "I know whom I would choose,
Of all the lassies near,
To be the darling of my heart,
My lonely life to cheer."
She answered, "I could also tell
Which of the lads I love full well."

Said I, "The maid I'd choose is fair
As June's most perfect day,
And O! like yours, in her soft cheek
The dimples shyly play."
She answered, "He to whom I'm true
Is—well—a trifle, sir, like you."

"The maid I love," I quick replied,
"Is now so near to me
That if I do but raise my eyes
Her own I'm sure to see."
And if I do but turn my head
I'll see the lad I love," she said.

O wondrous joy! my lips grow bold—
"'Tis you

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

VERY FEW VESSELS SEEKING GRAIN CARGOES.

Indications that Rates Will Be Firmer—Light Coal Shipments from Buffalo—Four Cents Paid on Wheat from Duluth—Deputy-Collector Green Receives Two Telegrams—The Nipigon Again in Trouble—A Supervising Steamboat Inspector's Invention.

The scarcity of ready tonnage yesterday prevented heavy shipments of grain by lake. Rates were steady at 3 cents for wheat, 2¾ cents for corn, and 2¼ cents for oats to Buffalo. The indications for the remainder of the week are that rates will be very firm, as vessels will be less plentiful than at any time this season. In fact, shippers will have to depend almost entirely on the propeller lines for room. The engagements yesterday were as follows:

To Buffalo—	*No. bu.*
Prop Iron Age, corn	40,000
Prop Arabia, corn	55,000
Prop Boston, wheat	50,000
Schr Lizzie A. Law, oats	65,000
To Erie—	
Prop Conestoga, corn	50,000
Prop Lycoming, corn	50,000
To Ogdensburg—	
Schr Gen. Franz Sigel, corn	23,000
Total	333,000

Ore freights continued active, but shippers were offering only $1 for vessels to load at Escanaba to Ohio ports.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Coal freights were quiet. No tonnage was offered for Milwaukee or Chicago. The engagements were the steamer Iron Chief and consorts Iron State, for Duluth, at 45 cents; schr James Mowatt, for Racine, at 70 cents; schr Arthur, for Green Bay, at 80 cents; schr Unadilla, for Marquette, at 50 cents. The schr West Side was chartered to carry wheat hence to Cape Vincent at 4 cents. The steamer Huron City and consorts Planet and Winona bring lumber here from Menominee at $2.

Canal freights were fairly active and firm. Most of the wheat taken for New York was placed at 4¾ cents, though many boats got a fraction better from the forwarders. Late in the afternoon several shippers paid 5 cents straight on wheat. The closing rate on corn, of which little was moving, was 4½ cents.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Charters reported today were quite as limited in number as has characterized transactions in that line for several days. It is more than probable that engagements were made that are not reported, as shippers are inclined to put agents under obligation not to publish when the charter is made.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Grain freights are very active at 4 cents for wheat to Buffalo.

A Cruel Canard.

Some one, unwittingly perhaps, caused Deputy-Collector Frank Green a great deal of unnecessary anguish Wednesday night by sending a dispatch from Charlevoix that his eldest son was thought to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sailboat. Yesterday afternoon another dispatch came to the almost heart-broken father. It said: "The report current here yesterday that Harry was drowned is a mistake. He left this morning on the stmr T. S. Faxton for Traverse City." There was no end of rejoicing in Capt. Green's household last night.

Nautical Notes.

A short time ago the revenue-cutter Andy Johnson reported the schr Ramaday to Collector Seeberger for not having her official number and registered tonnage carved on the main beam, as required by law, a fine of $50 was assessed. Capt. Patterson took an appeal to the Treasury Department, explaining that he had but recently bought the vessel, and that immediately after receiving notice he caused the number and tonnage to be properly carved. Yesterday the Collector received instructions to remit the fine.

The Canadian steamer Nipigon is again in trouble several weeks ago she was seized at Chicago for an infraction of the American custom laws. It was clearly within the power of the United States Government to confiscate of the steamer and sell her for what she would bring. Collector Seeberger, however, recommended her release, and the Treasury Department let her go. Now the Canadian Government has seized the Nipigon for having left port without first being inspected. It is doubtful if the Canadian Government will show the same degree of leniency toward one of her own vessels that the United States did.

Capt. Robinson, Supervising Inspector of steam vessels for the Buffalo district, is an old steamboat man himself, and takes a great natural interest in all that pertains to steamers. He has originated a number of useful devices for their better management. A short time ago he sent to the Navy Department at Washington plans for a simple contrivance for handling a war steamer in case her rudder became disabled. This consisted of a small wheel working under the vessel near the stern, and a similar one near the bow, each operated by steam power. The official reply from the department is quite amusing. Capt. Robinson was informed that, as the war steamers being built by this great Government had storage room for only four days' fuel, it would be impossible to think of equipping them with his apparently valuable contrivance. Private people wouldn't build a steam-yacht for fishing that couldn't carry more than four days' coal.

Around the Lakes.

Cheboygan, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand bushels of wheat were taken off tse Sawyer before she floated. The vessel is leaking some. She is now at Duncan City reloading her wheat, and will sail for Tonawanda as soon as trimmed. Wind northeast, fresh; cloudy.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—While unloading the prop Myles and schr Golnair at the Montreal dock yesterday the dock-laborers struck for 30 cents per hour. The Captains called on the Warden of the penitentiary, who set the convicts to work and unloaded the steamer and vessel at 10 cents per hour. The job was finished last night at a cost of $120. The dock-laborers wanted $250.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Purchase has been made at this port by Messrs. Palmer & Johnson and others of the whole of the prop Queen of the West, the sum of $45,000, and an additional one fourth interest in the schr Queen City by C. E. Benham, already a large owner in the latter vessel.

Vessel Movements.

Ashland, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Sparta, Sumatra, Richard Winslow, Columbia, Comrade. Cleared—Minnesota and Massasoit, ore, Chicago.

Washburn, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived Winslow, Duluth. V. H. Ketcham, A. Everett and Sophia, Minch, Cleveland, coal; S. F. Hodge, Detroit, car-ferry; Ellen Stevenson, Duluth; Fred Mercer, Buffalo, flour; S. F. Hodge, Duluth.

Collingwood, Ont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—L. M. Mason and J. H. Mead, Chicago, corn; Patrick Hurley, light. Left—Minnie Shannon. Wind northwest; weather warm and fine.

Duluth, Minn., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Japan, Buffalo; Sandusky, Ontario. Sarnia, merchandise; Wallula, Alcona, Alta, light to load ore; Iron Duke and Iron Cliff, Cleveland, coal. Cleared—Japan, Buffalo, flour; Arizona, Buffalo, wheat; St. Paul, Buffalo, wheat; Ontario, Sarnia, flour; New Orleans, Buffalo, wheat; Owen Sound, Collingwood, wheat.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 12.—Down—Fred McBrier and consorts, 12 m.; J. P. Donaldson and barges, 1 a. m.; A. Holland, 1 a. m.; Hackett and barges, 4 a. m.; Atlantic, 4:30; Mineral Rock and barges, 4:30; M. Ticken and barges, 4:30; H. W. Sage, 8; Nelson, C. Herrington, Arden, City, Southwest and barges, 7:30. Up—Tioga, Alaska, O. Townsend, 5 a. m.; Empire State, Australasia, C. H. Burton, Colusnaba and consorts.

Down—David W. Rust, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, 12:30 p. m.; K. K. Roberts, 12:40; Superior and consort, 1; New York, 1:30; Jessie Mattison, 2; Fred Mercer, 3:30; Kittie M. Forbes, M. S. Bacon, 3:30; Walter L. Frost, 3:30; F. H. Burckhead and barges, 4; Up—Lyon, 2 a. m.; Sarah Ann, 2:30; Ira Chaffee, 3:30; Salina and barges, 3:30; Harry E. Packer, 6; Albany, 6:30.

Escanaba, Mich., Aug. 9.—Arrived—Interocean, J. S. Fay, Queen of the West, Rube Richards, D. P. Rhodes, May Richards, S. V. R. Watson, T. W. Gilbert, Prop Interocean and barge, 10th. Queen of the West, Rube Richards, D. P. Rhodes, May Richards, S. V. R. Watson. Wind south, light; weather clear.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—Up—Venus, D. S. Austin, 6:40 a. m.; H. E. Packer, 8:30; O. J. Hale, 10:30; Albany, 11:30; Oregon and consort and A. P. Dewey, 12:30 p. m.; Edward Golden and barge, 1:30; J. I. Case, Porter, G. G. Houghton, 3:30; C. J. Kershaw, 5:30. Down—Chicago, 5 a. m.; L. Hanna, 10:40; Mary McBrier, and Maplewood, 11; Lucerne and Lark, 11:30; George, A. B. Norris, 12:10 p. m.; R. J. Hackett and consort, 12:30; Ohio and consort, 12:30; Jas. P. Donaldson and barges, 1; Onoko, 3:30; Otego, 3:30; M. Sicken and barges, 4:30; Garden City and five barges, 5:30; New York, 6.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Arrived—Avon, Chicago, wheat, flour, etc.; Tacoma, Chicago wheat, flour, etc.; West Side, Chicago, wheat; Chicago Board of Trade, Marquette; Edward Golden and barge, Manistique, lumber; O. H. Ward, Masonville, lumber. Cleared—James Fisk Jr., Duluth, sundries; St. Louis, Duluth, sundries; Chicago, Manistique and Lake, Chicago, coal; Unadilla, Marquette, coal; Winona, Milwaukee, coal; Uranus, Milwaukee, coal; A. A. Carpenter, Milwaukee, coal; Marlowe, Duluth, coal; C. B. Jones, Duluth, railroad iron; Angus Smith, Milwaukee, coal.

Port Colborne, Ont., Aug. 12.—Up—Parana, Soo, Point to Chicago, coal; H. J. Mills, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Montezgia, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Dowan and Hinde, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Wind southwest, fresh.

Frankfort, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The air is still thick with smoke from burning forests. The schrs C. Amsden and Rose Belle came in this afternoon. The Alma O. Hanson is loaded and will leave tonight.

Alpena, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Cleared—Groton, lumber, Chicago. Wind south, fresh.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The schr Annie M. Petersen goes for ore. Arrivals—Allegheny, Transfer, W. B. Ogden, with coal; Comanche, with salt. Sailed—Arabia, Newburg, and Conestoga, Chicago.

Port Dalhousie, Ont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Up—W. A. Sherman, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; M. J. Mills, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Montezgia and barges, Oswego to Chicago, coal. Down—Oneida, Chicago to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; California, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Hoboken, Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—A. L. Andrews, Chicago, wheat. Cleared—Andrews, Grindstone Island, light. Wind southwest, light.

Minorville, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Down—Ehda, W. O. Goodman, Fearless, G. P. Heath, T. L. Brown, S. Neff. Up—A. F. Heath, C. M. Charsley. Wind south, light; foggy all day.

Hancock, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—Hodge and Badger State, Buffalo. Cleared—Hodge and Badger State, Duluth. Wind east, light; weather cloudy.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Aug. 12.—Down—Canistee and one barge, 5 a. m.; Peerless, 5:10 p. m.; Delaware, 5; Commodore. Up—John O'Neil with three barges, 6 a. m.; Southwest, 7:20; Commerce, 9; Barbarian, 10; Ostrich, 12 m.; Ogemaw and three barges, 12:10 p. m.; John Pridgeon, 12:30; C. P. Minch, 1; H. S. Pickands, C. O. D., 1:30; Frank T. Barker, 3:40; Rising Star, 4; Truax, 5:30. Wind southeast, light.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 12.—Down—W. H. Stevens, 5 a. m.; Idaho, 7:30; Thomas W. Palmer, Oquitta, Emma L. Coyne, 10; Forest City, H. H. Brown, Ishpeming, 11:20; Kansas, G. W. Adams, M. E. Tremble, 3:20 p. m.; Northerner, 4:20; Smith Moore, Roanoke, 5; W. Westmore, Brunette, 6:30. Up—H. B. Tuttle, S. H. Foster, 7:40 a. m.; H. D. Commerby, H. R. Newcomb, Havana, Helena, 10:25; Wisconsin, 12 m.; Folsom, Gauntlet, Frank Perew, 1:50 p. m.; Athabasca, 2:30; Arctic, 4; E. C. Hutchinson, S. L. Watson, 5; W. R. Hall, J. Bently, 5:40; J. F. Card, S. H. Kimball, 7:40; J. W. Westcott, Louis O'Neil, William Brake, 7:40.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 12.—Arrived—St. Louis, Buffalo, merchandise; Fountain City, Duluth, merchandise; Toledo, Buffalo, merchandise; R. S. Gordon, Marquette, ore; Selah Chamberlain, Marquette, ore; James Pickands, Ashland, ore; C. F. Curtis, Ashtabula, light; John Martin, Marquette, ore; Three Brothers, Fayette, pig-iron; Wayne, Ashland, ore; Favorite, Ontonagon, lumber; Nelson, merchandise; George T. Hope, Erie, ore; H. G. Cleveland, Marquette, coal; Polynesia, Erie, ore; Elvira, Manistique, light.

Sandusky, O., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Arrived—S. P. Ely, Marquette, ore; Montana, Green Bay, lumber; Reuben Doty, Escanaba, ore; Marshall, Cheboygan, ore. Cleared—S. P. Ely, Marquette, light.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr H. W. Sage, Buffalo; schr J. R. Noyes, Sodus Point.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Cuba, Montreal; prop Lora, Benton Harbor; prop Jay Gould, Duluth; schr T. C. Wilson, Muskegon; stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee; stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc; prop Arabia, Buffalo; prop Newburg, Buffalo.

Arrived with iron-ore, salt, etc.—Prop Raleigh, Marquette; schr Lucerne, Marquette; prop Charlemagne Power, Two Harbors; schr San Diego, Two Harbors; prop Charles Rietz, Manistee.

Arrived light—Schr Northwest, Milwaukee; prop D. Ballentine, Milwaukee; prop Nahant, Milwaukee.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Margaret Hall, Muskegon; prop Albert Soper, Muskegon; schr Duncan City, Hamlin; schr Minerva, Muskegon; schr Grace M. Filer, White Lake; schr Wollin, Grand Haven; schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; prop Pagette, Eagleharbor; prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; prop St. Joseph, Muskegon; prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon; schr Nellie Kanters, Muskegon; schr A. L. Patton, Manistee; prop George C. Markham, Manistee; schr Constitution, Twsas; schr Silver Lake, Manistee; schr Mercury, Ludington; schr Dan Hayes, Onekama; schr Oak Leaf, Ogonts Bay; schr Jason Parker, Muskegon; schr D. Darwin, Muskegon; schr C. L. Roeder, Muskegon; schr Sea Star, Ahnapee; schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee; schr Thomas Hume, Muskegon; schr David Allen, Grand Haven; schr Wanectee, Muskegon; schr R. Kanters, Ford River; schr Pilot, White Lake; prop H. R. Norton, Ogonts Bay; schr Rondo Simmons, Manistee; prop Daisy Day, Silver Lake; schr Ida, Montague; schr Minnehaha, Montague; schr Ottawa, Manistee; schr Mary Pierce, Muskegon; schr J. A. Kellogg, Muskegon; prop Ida M. Torrent, Muskegon; prop Boscobel, Pentitgo; schr Advance, Peshtigo; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; prop H. L. Worthington, Grand River.

Cleared with grain—Schr Mosher, Midland, 19,347 bu corn; schr Grimsby, Kingston, 22,985 bu wheat; schr E. A. Nicholson, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; prop David Ballentine, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn; prop Clinton, Kingston, 16,500 bu wheat; schr Gibraltar, Kingston, 17,312 bu wheat; schr Michigan, Buffalo, 64,000 bu corn; prop Rochester, Buffalo, 39,000 bu wheat, sunds; prop Upcoming, Buffalo, 35,000 bu corn; schr Shank, Buffalo, 50,000 bu wheat; schr J. L. McLaren, Collingwood, 19,542 bu corn; schr Minnehaha, Montague, 30,000 bu corn, 1,000 bu oats; schr Nordmeer, Toledo, water, 2,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats; schr Northwest, Buffalo, 70,000 bu corn.

Cleared with miscellaneous—Stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc; stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee; prop Lora, Benton Harbor; prop City of Chicago, Joseph, Benton Harbor.

Cleared light—Prop Argonaut, Escanaba; schr Ottawa, Manistee; schr Bertie Calkins, Escanaba; schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon; prop Lida M. Torrent, Muskegon; prop New Era, Manistee; schr Windsor, Manistee; schr Launcia City, Manistee; prop Albert Soper, Muskegon; schr Wollin, Grand Haven; schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon; prop H. L. Worthington, Cedar Branch; schr C. L. Roeder, Muskegon; schr Apprentice Boy, Muskegon; schr Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; schr Myrtle, Montague; schr David Allen, Grand Haven; schr Nellie Kanters, Muskegon; schr Alert, Peshtigo; prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon; prop St. Joseph, Muskegon; schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon; schr Manistee, Manistee; schr C. City of Grand Haven, Muskegon; schr H. Rand, Siser's Bay.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wentworth av, 300 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 240x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (John V. Lemoyne to F. D. Benninghoff)..... $1,500

Lake Shore drive, n e cor of Cedar st, e f, dated Aug. 12 (Ely Wischmayer to Luis P. Dickey)..... 20,000

Monroe st, n w cor Lincoln, e f, 48x132 ft, dated July 30 (Eugene V. Race to Benj. F. McNeil)..... 8,000

Milwaukee av, 504 ft n w of Paulina st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 27 (Cath. H. Tilford to W. Hasterman)..... 4,000

State st, 142 ft s of Twenty-seventh, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Aug. 12 (Charles Finley to M. Feiner)..... 5,000

Ramsey st, s e cor Clarinda, w f, 115x100 ft, dated Aug. 5 (Edward W. L. Johnston to Buhling & Langschmidt)..... 4,300

Green st, 45 ft n of West Adams, e f, 50x125 ft, dated July 30 (estate of William Vernon to John H. Oblerking)..... 7,000

Indiana st, 83 ft w of Franklin st, s f, 22x100 ft, dated July 31 (D. Tuomo to John P. and J. A. Camps)..... 7,000

Fifth av, 122½ ft s of Randolph st, w f, 30x80 ft, dated Aug. 11 (John Marsh to Charles A. Morrison)..... 25,000

Robey st, 177½ ft s of Division, e f, 31x100½ ft, dated July 30 (estate of Thomas Buffern to Christian Vohs)..... 3,400

Prairie av, 200 ft north of Thirty-first, w f, 50x124 ft, dated July 26 (M. B. Lydon to Victor Papineau)..... 1,145

Carpenter, 100 ft n of Chicago av, e f, 22x100 ft, dated Aug. 2 (estate of A. Rukuke to Anna Rukuke)..... 1,175

Dearborn av, s w cor Erie st, e f, 30x55½ ft, dated July 16 (Levi Yaggy to Alex McCoy and Henry H. Walker)..... 100,000

Blue Island av, 92 ft ne of Leavitt st, se f, 20x100 ft, dated July 16 (H. H. Walker to Levi W. Yaggy)..... 37,000

Archer av, 167 ft w of Hoyne, n w f, 75x100 ft, dated Aug. 11 (Henry H. Walker to Alex McCoy)..... 8,000

Franklin st, 75 ft s of Hill, e f, 25x100 ft, dated July 31 (J. L. Broberg to Maria J. Boyington)..... 9,000

Wood st, 125 ft s of Division, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 10 (R. A. Paranton to Thomas W. A. Donnell)..... 1,025

North Market, 50 ft n of Huron, e f, 26 3x116 ft, dated Aug. 13 (J. Burghoffer to R. F. Johnson)..... 7,500

Flint av, 314.6 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 30x123.6 ft, dated April 5 (Mary T. Willson to Laura A. Brodie)..... 8,000

Monroe st, 368 ft w of California av, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 6 (W. G. Halkett to W. Houlihan)..... 3,000

Park av, n e corner of Western av, s f, 100x100 ft, dated June 26 (D. M. Lowrey to William C. Lowrey)..... 25,000

Paulina st, 219½ ft n of Polk, w f, 20½x125 ft, dated April 20 (Fannie Furnest to William G. Lloyd)..... 3,000

Green st, 150 ft s of Jackson, e f, 25x125 ft, dated June 30 (Joseph H. Livesey to Harry Greenebaum)..... 4,200

Ogden av, 44 ft s w of Polk st, s e f, 24x100 ft, dated July 19 (Alice R. Gilchrist to Benjamin M. Hair et al)..... 2,800

Albany av, 132 ft n of Colorado, w f, 25x304 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Mary H. Trask to W. J. Goethe)..... 2,100

Goethe st, 168 ft e of State, s f, 150 ft to alley, dated July 1 (Charles L. Hutchinson to James L. Montgomery)..... 17,500

Lake st, n e cor Homan av, e f, 165½ ft, running n to Kinzie st, dated July 21 (John Q. Adams to Thomas Hoyne)..... 20,000

The premises No. 246 North May st, dated Aug. 11 (John Burchoffer to Regina F. Johnson)..... 7,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 300 ft w of Larrabee st, s f, 35x125 ft, dated July 27 (Julia C. Sherman to Louise R. Kolts)..... 2,625

Surrey court, 149 8-10 ft s of Dunning st, e f, 30x140 ft, dated April 19 (Thomas Goode to George T. Rennison)..... 2,400

Neills av, s w cor Pine Grove av, n f, 199x250 ft, dated July 19 (William B. Hibbs to Edward G. Smith)..... 5,500

Same premises, dated Aug. 11 (Edward G. Smith to Edward L. Handley)..... 6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Aberdeen st, 150 ft n of Fifty-fourth, w f, 25x124.5 ft, dated Dec 3, 1885 (Frederick Gaylord to J. V. O'Connor)..... 575

Forty-eighth st, 200 ft e of Madison av, n f, 25x150 ft, dated July 1 (James R. Putnam to Catherine E. Browne)..... 6,000

Wright st, 100 ft e of Halsted, e f, 20x108 ft, dated June 19 (Jerome P. Bowes to James A. Harrison)..... 1,400

Ashland av, 47 ft n of Fifty-first st, w f, 25x□ 121 ft, dated Aug. 5 (F. Mulicder to Kattie Geisler)..... 2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hancock st, 196 ft s of Armitage av, e f, 25x177 ft, dated Aug. 5 (Edward S. Drever to Edward Altschaff)..... 300

Hubbard st, 170 ft e of West Forty-eighth, s f, 25x125 ft, dated July 31 (Isabella S. McCrea to Martha A. Farnell)..... 1,350

Morrison av, s w cor Gardner, e f, 132x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 (First National Bank of Garrettsville, O., to Charles E. Wagner)..... 1,200

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

L. Reinhart, two-story flats, 20x57 feet. No. 237 Sheffield avenue, to cost $2,200.

Mary Hoek, basement, 20x38 feet. No. 573 North Paulina street, to cost $900.

F. Wild, one-story cottage, 20x30 feet. No. 797 Seventeenth st, to cost $700.

Same, two-story cottage, 20x26 feet. No. 1016 Eighteenth street, to cost $700.

L. Colby Jr., two-story flats, 22x54 feet. No. 64 Thirty-seventh street, to cost $4,000.

John Joachim, three-story flats, 22x35 feet. No. 3701 State street, to cost $9,000.

A. Schweitzer, three-story flats and store, 20x80 feet. No. 3748 State street, to cost $4,000.

H. W. Richards, two-story flats, 22x32 feet. No. 1159 Jackson street, to cost $2,800.

C. Huis, one-story cottage, 19x32 feet. No. 89 Lail place, to cost $700.

William Schroeder, two-story flats, 32x61 feet. No. 297 Augusta street, to cost $8,000.

H. H. Curtis, basement, 22x30 feet. No. 2206 Indiana avenue, to cost $700.

A. Booth, two-story ice-house, 25x36 feet, Michigan avenue and river street, to cost $1,000.

Nick Ratty, two-story flats, 22x61 feet. No. 142 Milton avenue, to cost $8,000.

J. Sweeny, 2-story flats, 30x40 feet. No. 1832 La Salle street, to cost $2,000.

Henry Beck, three two-story dwellings. 50x66 feet. Nos. 2522, 2524, 2524½ Groveland Park avenue, to cost $9,000.

FIRST NATION'L BANK
OF CHICAGO

Offers to Investors the following Selected Bonds:

100,000 Chicago & Northwestern R. R. 4s.
25,000 Chi., Burlington & Northern R. R. 5s.
25,000 Chicago & Indiana Coal R. R. 5s.
25,000 Chi. Art Institute 1st Mortgage 5s.
25,000 Cook County 5s.
25,000 Cook County 7s.
50,000 Osceola County, Iowa, 5s.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, 115-117 Monroe-st.

BONDS of counties, cities, etc., of a high grade a specialty. Entire issues purchased.

Money to loan on satisfactory bond collateral or real estate.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Aug. 12.	*Aug. 5.*
New York	$85,448,629	$91,144,055
Boston	10,911,511	12,083,377
Chicago	9,116,000	9,386,000
Philadelphia	8,316,826	8,353,500
St. Louis	2,927,934	3,068,657
Baltimore	1,806,465	1,905,016
New Orleans	657,389	1,012,773

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 80c discount; Boston, 5@20c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The Chicago money market was strong yesterday and moderately active, though some banks reported it to be a quiet day. It is probable that in the aggregate no more money was loaned out than was received on maturing paper, the banks being already well up towards the limit of the legal reserve; and some applications were refused, though the same parties would have met with no difficulty three weeks ago. Some of the banks are even trying to reduce their loans, for the purpose of being able to take care of regular customers to a greater extent than heretofore. The applications for money are mostly from the city trade, and shipments of currency to the country were smaller than recently. The payment of bank balances at the Clearing-House in gold was one feature of the day. Rates of discount were quoted at 5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time loans.

New York exchange was flat. It sold early at 75c discount, and later at 80c discount per $1,000. Currency was ordered hither from New York.

Sterling exchange was demoralized. Sixty days documentary sold at 480 and demand at 483½@483¾. Continental bills were almost unsalable.

The market for local securities was dull, with little change in quotations, though the tendency of a tight money market is to weaken prices of the high class securities. Below the list of these and other securities. The following counter sales were reported: $1,000 U. S. 4½s at 111⅞; $5,000 do, reg., at 110¾; $3,000 Cook County 5s at 109½; $1,000 do 4½s at 107; $3,000 Chicago City R. R. 6s at 120; $5,000 Chicago Gas Trust 5s at 104½; $200 C., B. & Q. 4s (Denver Division) at 99; $10,000 Chicago Car Trust Co. 6s at 100½; 25 West Division City Railway shares at 435.

Chicago City Railway bonds were quoted at 104½ bid and 107½ asked. The weakness is understood to be due to the expectation of a new issue to cover the cost of a projected extension.

The Boston market for local securities was declined somewhat yesterday, about 1 per cent the last few days as a result of the growing stringency of money there. The banks of that city are in the habit of loaning up quite closely to the legal reserve, and have little leeway to meet an extra pressure such as they have recently experienced.

Chicago sent few orders to Wall street yesterday. The feeling here with regard to stocks is undoubtedly quite bullish one, but holders are disposed to hold off till they see how much the real or artificial tightness of money will affect the market. Money was reported to be in sharp demand there yesterday, a great many loans having been called the previous day.

London was again reported to be buying the Vanderbilts. It is said that Europe has recently bought as many as 250,000 shares of stock in Wall street and that the bulk of these purchases have not been shipped yet, while it is understood that most of them are wanted on the other side of the Atlantic, having been bought for investment. The shipping of these securities would at once tighten the market for stocks and send a lot of gold this way. A large amount of money is lying idle in London, and can be borrowed there at only 1½ per cent. A rate of 4 per cent for money in New York would tend to bring some of that gold hither and facilitate the movement of stocks in the converse direction. The latest news is to the effect that parties in New York have arranged to have $5,000,000 gold shipped to them from England.

The price of bar silver in London is quoted at 43½ pence per ounce. It is rising.

The First National Bank of this city yesterday threw out several counterfeit dollars, all dated 1884. The issue would appear to be a numerous one.

For the first week in August the earnings of Ohio & Mississippi show an increase of $8,611, Chicago & Alton $695, Northwestern $17,900, Wabash $64,787, Canadian Pacific $27,000, Illinois Central $35,540, Louisville & Nashville $30,850, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville $7,000, Long Island $537.

One of the latest rumors in this part of the world is to the effect that certain well-known men were last week long on St. Paul stock and short on wheat. They decided on selling the one and filling in the other, and to that end procured reports from a number of points in the Northwest in regard to the yield of spring wheat, the intention being to disseminate the news when they thought it would do most good. So far the dissemination has not been made, though it is past the time expected, and it is possible the rumor was without foundation.

The coal companies have advanced rates 15@20c per ton, the change to take effect immediately.

It is said that about 75,000 acres of anthracite coal lands in Pennsylvania were bought Wednesday in Philadelphia, on British account, one-third of which was to cover shorts. The buying was done on an understanding that the July earnings of the Pennsylvania system were fully $1,000,000 greater than for the same month last year.

The low prices ruling for sugar in Cuba for some time past have had the effect of turning the attention of some of the more sagacious of the Island planters towards Mexico, where the product commands a price greatly in excess of Cuban rates. The fact that the domestic demand is not yet supplied by the home plantations, and that they are forced to import sugar from the United States into the northern tier of States, makes it apparent that Mexican sugar acreage can very profitably be extended in that region.—*New York Bulletin.*

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The stock market for the time being is governed almost entirely by the aspects of the money market. Aside from this there is no appearance of anything below the level the bull cliques and the more legitimate buying for foreign account, which is undoubtedly to a large extent a movement to fill the vacuum in European capital which finds no attractive investments at home. The advance in the rates for money has undoubtedly brought out some long stocks held on this account. The calling of loans by the banks, of which there has been considerable in the last few days, however, has not been induced so much by any scarcity of funds as it has by the desire on the part of the banks to get the rates of interest up to a fair figure during the fall season, and though brokers may be put in the stock market to bid money up to 40 per cent, as one did yesterday, there are only parts of the general policy of getting the rates up to 6. In the early part of the year many banks bought large amounts of railroad bonds rather than loan money on call at from 1 to 2 per cent. These bonds have presumably been distributed among the bank loans which has contributed to give the banks an expanded appearance. It is not improbable that if they can get the rates up to 6 per cent for the fall season these bonds will be sold, and in the course of a few weeks the "reduction of loans" by this means will give the banks a less expanded appearance.

The stock market opened irregularly, a few stocks being ⅛ to ¾ higher; notably Lackawanna, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred, Rock Island and the Wabashes. A few also opened ⅛ to ¾ lower; notably Michigan Central, Burlington, Louisville and the Omahas. The same irregularities continued up to 12:30, these changes being slightly increased. Lackawanna and the preferred were the strongest, as was also Texas Pacific, and the Granger stocks were heavy, though not much lower. Manhattan was again a special feature, the Gould party being reported semi-officially reported that the Manhattan earnings appear to be pretty well established at about 5 per cent.

The market showed some irregular strength in the forenoon, but was generally lower in the afternoon, though there was something of a reversion in the last half-hour on the announcement of the further reduction in the rates of sterling, which is interpreted as indicating the transfer of money from London to this market for loan. The announcement also made in the afternoon of the advance in prices of coal and semi-official assurance of a call this week for $10,000,000 of United States bonds for redemption helped to strengthen the market at the close. A good many stocks closed at the highest prices of the day. The net declines for the day were: Michigan Central 2¼, Burlington & Northwest, Texas Pacific and Oregon Improvement 1¼, Omaha ¾, do preferred, 1½, Canada Southern 1, Missouri Pacific 5, Richmond & West Point 1, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred ¾, Chattanooga 1, New York & New Erie ½, San Francisco ⅝, preferred ⅝, Oregon Navigation ⅝, Ohio & Mississippi ⅝, Hocking Valley ⅜, Sterling Coal ⅜, New York, Susquehanna & Western preferred ¾, Central Pacific ⅛, Lackawanna ⅛, Oregon Transcontinental ⅜, Northern Pacific ⅜, preferred ⅛, Tennessee ⅛, preferred ¾, Central Pacific ⅛, Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Lake Erie & Western ⅛, Nickel Plate preferred ¼, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Louisville & Northwestern ⅛, Pacific Mail ⅛, Reading ⅛. The net advances were Lake Shore ⅛, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅛, Jersey Central ⅛, New York Central ¼, Colorado Coal ⅝, Western Union ⅛, preferred ½, Lake Shore ⅛, Southern Pacific ⅛, Gas ⅛.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Aug. 12.*	*Closing Aug. 11.*
Atlantic & Pacific	200	8	8	8	8¼
Canada Pacific	675	57¾	56¾	56¾	57¼
Canada Southern	2,655	45	43¾	44	45
Cameron Coal	300	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
Central Pacific	200	44½	44	44	44½
Ches. & Ohio	200	9	9	9	9
C. & O., 1st pfd	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
C., B. & Q	400	120¾	120¼	120¾	120¾
C., C., C. & I	1,400	58¾	57¾	58¾	58¾
Col. Coal & Iron	1,200	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Col. Coal & Iron	220	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
C., R. I. & P	600	114¾	113¾	114¾	114¾
Del., L. & W	2,847	130¾	129¾	130¾	131
Del. & Hudson	1,000	90¾	90¾	90¾	91¼
D., L. & W	50,650	139½	138½	139½	139½
Erie	14,400	24	23¾	23¾	24
Do seconds		10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
E. Tenn. & Ga	710	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Del. pfd	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Hocking Valley	770	30	29¾	29¾	30
H. & T. C	400	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Illinois Central	1,000	135¾	135¾	135¾	136¼
Jersey Central	2,250	54¾	54¼	54¼	54¾
Kan. & Texas	1,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
L. E. & W	600	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
Lake Shore	9,884	86¾	87¾	86¾	86¾

WASHINGTON PARK.

Washington Park Club RACES.

TODAY, Aug. 13,

LAST EXTRA DAY.

SPECIAL RACE,

IN WHICH THE

Three Greatest 3-Year-Olds

IN AMERICA,

Jim Gray, Sir Joseph,

AND

Bob Fisher

WILL START.

$250 Each for a Sweepstakes, with $1,000 added by the Club.

WORTH $1,500 TO THE WINNER.

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER,

This Race will be the Grandest Event of the Meeting.

Also Five Other Races,

WITH 38 ENTRIES.

Races will commence promptly at 2:30 p. m.

ADMISSION.

Including Seat in Grand Stand.....$1.00
Private Boxes, seating 4 persons, per day ... 6.00

Reserved Seats for Ladies Accompanied by Gentlemen.

Illinois Central Special Trains will leave depot foot of Lake-st. for Club Grounds at 11:05 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations; 12:20, 1:20, 1:45 and 2:10 each race day, stopping at Van Buren and Twenty-second-sts. Trains return immediately after races.

State-st. cars run every two minutes, landing passengers at main entrance.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

GRAND OPENING

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 14,

Entirely remodeled at an expense of $45,000.

THE FINEST THEATRE IN AMERICA.

ROBERT DOWNING

AS SPARTACUS,

The greatest presentation of FORREST and McCULLOUGH'S

GLADIATOR

Ever given in this country.

The support comprises the principal members of McCULLOUGH'S and SALVINI'S Companies. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY and COSTUMES. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

CASINO THEATRE AND CAFE.

Clark-st., one block north of bridge.

This is a Summer Theatre where the temperature Walways delightfully cool. Admission to both entertainments, 25c—only 25c. 3d performance and the house packed to the doors.

MAID OF BELLEVILLE.

A GORGEOUS OPERATIC SPECTACLE.

ALL THE FAVORITES.

After the Opera, in the Cafe, Grand Orchestral Concert.

Special Notice.—Reserved-seat coupons from Mc-Vicker's, Grand and Hooley's good for admission to the Instrumental Concert after 10:30.

CHELTENHAM BEACH.

J. H. HAVERLY.....General Manager

THIS FRIDAY EVENING AT 6:30,

Capt. PAUL BOYTON'S

MARVELOUS AQUATIC EXHIBITION.

AUSTIN'S MILITARY BAND.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PICNICS.

Frequent trains on Illinois Central and steamer Cyclone from State-st. Bridge, stopping at foot of Harrison-st. Take Front, at 7 and 7:30.

Round Trip Tickets for sale at all stations and on steamer.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING,

THE LARGEST NUMBER. THE BEST QUALITY,

WM. FOOTE'S

MILLENNIAL MINSTREL CARNIVAL.

101 PERFORMERS 101

"Still making merry" with the happy Schoolcraft and Coes, Dougherty, Welsh, Rice, Seamon, Arlington, The Sparrow Corps—California Quartet, Delaro, Grand Chorus and Band. The Dancing Comedi-ttes and Doyle, Seamon and Girard, the Great Burt, and an ensemble of 101.

Secure seats at the Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

RICE'S BEAUTIFUL

EVANGELINE

POSITIVELY

LAST NIGHTS.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

LAURA DAINTY

Every evening this week and Saturday Matinee in the powerful drama entitled

A MOUNTAIN PINK.

Next Week—MILTON NOBLES.

BASE-BALL PARK,

Harrison, Van Buren, and Loomis-sts.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!

Siege and Battle of Vicksburg

And a Grand Double Display of Fireworks, excelling in grandeur all previous exhibitions. Novel Drill by the celebrated Chicago Zouaves, and Grand Concert by Austin's Famous 1st Regiment Band.

25c—ADMISSION—25c.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of.....J. M. HILL.

10th Week of

THE JAPANESE VILLAGE.

Receptions, 10 to 12 m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 10 p. m., daily (except Sunday). Special Notice to the Ladies—The little Japanese babies (the first born in this city) will be AT HOME EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2 AND EVENINGS AT 8. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c. Every one receives a souvenir.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

J. C. GOLDTHWAITE.....Proprietor

TONIGHT at 8.

DAMINI, SHORTIS, and CHRISKITCHI.

The Greatest Bill Ever Seen in Chicago.

Positively the talk of the town.

Monday, Aug. 16—THE CHICAGO MINSTRELS.

Sale of Seats now going on.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S

New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,

Randolph-st., near Clark.

Most Beautiful Fat Lady.

Pedal Pianist. Hindoo Juggler. 50,000 New Wonders.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S

SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Week beginning Monday, Aug. 9.

THE BOSTON MUSEUM CURIOSITY CONGRESS.

In the Theatre—The Whippier Twin's Magnates.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE

OF THE REBELLION.

SHILOH!

Illustrated to the life at the GREAT PANORAMA on Wabash-av., near Madison-st.

Open Day and Evening.

CHICAGO BALL-PARK,

Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.

BASE-BALL.

St. Louis vs. Chicagos,

FRIDAY Aug. 13, at 3:30 p. m. SATURDAY, Aug. 14,

Tickets for sale at usual places.

STREETER BROS

$5 STATE AND MADISON

Streeter's Easy Wearing Shoes for Business-men and Salesmen. All late styles; any foot fitted. Average to give a year's wear.

Price $5.

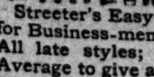
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

NICKEL PLATING.

Registers Replated; Fenders, Grates, Chandeliers, etc., Replated, Lacquered and Cleaned.

CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS,

95 Ohio Street.



SOFA LOUNGE and BED

SUPREME Yeoman's Pat. back & seat of w.wire, upholstered handsomely. Ask your dealer, or call at 248 Wabash

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 70 ILL. Bank Bl'd'g (Oldest Agency in the West) place advertisements in all papers in U. S. SEND FOR ESTIMATES

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY EVENING, IN GROVELand Park or on Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second-sts., a large, tan-colored fan, hand painted. Finder will receive reward by leaving it at 3170 Groveland-av.

LOST—PACKAGE CONTAINING PAIR SATIN ruched suspenders and handkerchief case. Liberal reward. Address GEO. W. MUIR, Evanston, Ill.

LOST—SOMEWHERE BETWEEN AUG. 10 AND 12, a small yellow pocketbook containing some money and valuable papers. Finder please return same to Room 5, 152 and 153 Monroe-st. and receive reward.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, AT Cheltenham Beach, monogram locket. A suitable reward will be paid for its return to J. W. Butler Paper Co., 172 and 174 Adams-st.

STRAYED—A SMALL CHESTNUT HORSE ABOUT 1,000 pounds weight, attached to side-bar open Oshkosh buggy, back saddle chafed, mane partly on both sides. Liberal reward for return to warehouse, corner Harrison-st. and Pacific-av., or at 288 Rush-st. DAVID WYLIE.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO. the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and on favorable conditions. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider all terms before they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money

CALL AT THE LENDING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ADVANCES! ADVANCES!

LOWEST RATES.

Any honest parties wanting $5 to $500 can borrow on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, or any good collateral, at lowest rates, property to remain in owner's possession. Payments whenever desired, each payment reducing interest; no commission charged, and all loans strictly confidential.

If you want to borrow it will pay you to call. Fifteen years in business in Chicago and thousands of people with whom I have dealt are my references.

E. R. WALKER, Banker,
Rooms 43 and 44, 125 Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., without removal; quickly, at low rates and favorable terms; no commissions and payments may be made monthly, reducing the interest. Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, household goods, etc.; no removal; money can be had in installments; no publicity.

D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,
120 La Salle-st.

Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (TWO YEARS OLD or more; no assessment companies) and same bought. Send stamp. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 185 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 84 La Salle-st.

LOANS OF ANY AMOUNT ON AVAILABLE SECURITIES. T. C. POPE, 30 Pacific-av.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at 5% and 6 per cent.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

STOCK COMPANIES AND OTHER CORPORATE associations organized, articles of association filed, by-laws drafted, stock ledgers opened, and in working order; will call for interview when desired. THOMAS S. HOLMAN, 1634 Michigan-av.

TO LOAN—$250,000 ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate, in sums of $10,000 and upwards, at 6 per cent interest. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO LOAN—BUILDING LOAN OF $10,000. CASH on hand. F. M. CLARKE,
85 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO $10,000 TO LOAN AT 6 AND 7 PER cent on city real estate. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE at 5 to 6 per cent interest. Also chattel loans negotiated.
J. P. SAYER, 157 La Salle-st., Room 55.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT E. F. CULLERTON'S, ROOM 8 METROPOLitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.—Sample-rooms, groceries, furnished houses, hardware stores, boarding-houses, meat markets, crockery stores, boarding-houses, restaurants, a large assortment of boarding-house chances on hand for sale or exchange. Good business chances on hand for sale or exchange. Also a large amount of real estate in city, suburban towns, and first-class farming lands in this and other States for sale or exchange.

Please call or write. Prompt attention given to all correspondence.

ANY PARTY WISHING TO INVEST FROM $2,000 to $5,000 in drug store can learn of the services of an experienced druggist (German) with A1 references, by addressing P., 91 Emerson-av.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE HARDWARE BUSIness in one of the best inland cities of the West; sales at present $225,000 per annum, which can be much increased; an excellent opportunity for one or two men with means. A thorough investigation solicited and the best of references furnished. For particulars address SHOVEL, SPADE & CO., care of Iron Age, 66 and 68 Duane-st., New York.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATIONS—Saloon, West Madison-st., with pool and billiard tables.

Ice cream and bakery, corner on West Madison-st., near May; will exchange for real estate.

Two fine restaurants, West Side; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR DISPOSAL—THE COPYRIGHT AND ABSOlute interest in a new book which is certain to have an immense sale; only principals with capital treated with. C 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COPYRIGHT FOR UNITED STATES and Canada for an article in great demand, the owner not having the means to put it on the market; large profits. Address DELTA, 710 West Chestnut-st., Bloomington, Ill.

HIGHEST CASH PAID FOR STOCK OF BOOTS, shoes, hardware, and clothing. Call or address 249 East Randolph-st.

I CONTROL FRANCHISE FOR THE BEST-known and most popular natural mineral water in this market; want a good, honest partner, with capital, to help push it. 35 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—A HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT IN a store corner State and Madison-sts. Address C 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPITALIST TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000; will yield 100 per cent per year; (no sharks). C 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN, MEN OF MEANS, to investigate a manufacturing business; big money for you. Address C 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENTERPRISING YOUNG man with a few thousand dollars to join me in agency for two reliable Eastern corporations; business fully established and profitable; money secured. Address D 4, Tribune office.

$300 WILL BUY A FULL OUTFIT OF MEAT-market, including good horse, two wagons, ice-box, and everything for a first-class market; fine location and low rent. ISAAC DRAKE,
190 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN BOOTS, SHOES, AND dry goods to go to Hedield, D. T. Address E. F., Room 10, 106 Fifth-av.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND active man with a small capital can find a good chance in a good, paying business. D 3, Tribune.

WHO HAS GOT A GOOD, SAFE BUSINESS that wants a partner with $1,000 and services of young man? Address C 37, Tribune office.

WANT PARTNER—TO PUT STOCK AND GRAIN ticker in my large room, first floor; location central. C 75, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE or office; can keep books. City references. Address C 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 26 as bookkeeper, assistant, or in similar work; seven years' experience; good penman and A1 at figures. Reference. Salary moderate to start with good house. Address A. R. TEMPEST, 327 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EASTERN DRUG clerk; 7 years' experience. Address C 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN EXperienced in bookkeeping and office work; quick and correct. Best references. Address C 92, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer having a chief-engineer's certificate; experienced in compound engines and in use of indicator. Excellent testimonials and references. C 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO PAPERHANGing, any style, at low rates; city or country. Address C 31, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TRAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN COACHman; 4 years' experience. Good reference from last place. Address C 81, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER OR TO DO housework. References. C 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR BY A MARried man to take charge of flats or office building. Have good references from last employer. Address D 2, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL for general housework in small American family. Call or address 3243 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, trusty girl as cook and laundress in a small family. Call at 151 West Jackson-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian female help apply to G. DUSKE'S office, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of all nationalities for the North, South, and West Sides can obtain such at the Throop-st. Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st. Telephone 1499.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In answering advertisements calling for a recommendation send the advertiser a COPY but NOT the ORIGINAL documents.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A REGISTERED GERMAN DRUG clerk for a first-class store; good salary paid to right man. Apply to MR. COLWELL at Hay & Co.'s, 51 Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS DONE service in hotel, as assistant night clerk. Address, with reference, D 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO take charge of a retail candy store. Address, with references, D 1, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter that lives in vicinity of Washington-boulevard and Western-av. to take dictation nights; must give references and price expected. C 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITer; must be very expert stenographer; one experienced in wholesale business and with machine preferred. C 100, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN CALLING ON STEAMmboats to take orders on commission for the Bay State Boiler Compound. C 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MAN FOR RETail gents' furnishing goods, as salesman and window trimmer. Answer with particulars. C 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESMAN BY A first-class manufacturing house for Northwestern, Western, and Southern trade to sell a line of goods on commission, principally to saddlery hardware trade, which can very easily be handled in connection with other lines of goods. Address 24 and 26 Bank-st., Cleveland, O.

BOYS.

WANTED—BOY TO MAKE HIMSELF USEFUL in store; could board and lodge at place. 126 North Clark-st. Former applicants need not call.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY, 14 YEARS; GOOD writer; living with parents. C 68, Tribune.

TRADES.

WANTED—

COMPOSITORS.

FORTY CENTS PER THOUSAND

AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT

GIVEN.

APPLY AT ONCE TO LEADER OFFICE.

CLEVELAND, O.

WANTED—STONECUTTERS—WHEREAS THE union stonecutters employed on the new Georgia State Capitol having demanded the discharge and struck against the foreman, we will pay 15 per day of nine hours to first-class stonecutters who do not belong to the union. these wages to continue to the end of the job, which will be about twelve months. Apply immediately to WM. WHITE, Address MILES & HORN, contractors, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS TO feed away from Detroit; trouble here.
J. P. JENKINS, Secretary No. 2.

WANTED—ABOUT 200 BRICKLAYERS AND stone-masons; bricklayers 40 cents per hour and stone-masons 35 cents per hour; steady work for good men; those who come first will have the preference as there is not much work; good board $5 per week. Apply to the Builders' Exchange, Moffat Block, Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

COACHMEN, TRAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—COACHMAN; ONE THAT UNDERstands his business. Call before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m. at 82 La Salle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT MAN IN EASY CIRcumstances to handle a quick-selling invention which brings money quick without talking; this is not a catchpenny affair and is not intended for persons who are dead broke, but one who can raise a few dollars should investigate. Address
MERRILL MANUFACTURING CO.,
180 Fremont-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS MAN, IMMEDIately, to locate in city 300 miles away in nice cash office business; $100 monthly salary and half the profits to person who will invest $500 where we manufacture. $150 cash required. Well secured.
JOSIAH T. HAIR, 106 Fifth-av., Room 8.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG MAN TO sell tickets for a traveling hall show going to California; one who can furnish a small amount of money; no experience required. Address or call on M. FOSTER, 92 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook who is willing to go to a neighboring city to live; must be well recommended. Call this week at 365 Superior-st., between 6 and 8 p. m.

WANTED—COMPETENT, STEADY WOMAN AS cook and general servant in suburban village; must have all chance; first-class wages and rest; Protestant; good wages, and nice home for the right party. C 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; 4 in family. Apply 2126 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONer at 239 La Salle-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, CHAMbermaid, and kitchen girl. Reference required. 1330 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COLORED COOK AND LAUNDRESS. An elderly colored woman, a good housekeeper, cook and laundress fit to take charge of house for a gentleman and his son living in their own house on one of the South Side avenues. Apply at 12 o'clock noon, with references at office, 91 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADY (20 TO 30) WITH A KNOWLedge of massage. Must be healthy, strong, intelligent, and able to furnish best of references. Position pleasant and permanent. C 86, Tribune.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS OF H. SHONINGER CO., 211 State-st.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
Manufacturers' prices. Easy payments.

HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON,
And Kimball Pianos,
And Kimball Organs.
Easiest monthly payments.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
New and second-hand Pianos to rent.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
Bargains in second-hand Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Ld Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

PIANOS SUITABLE FOR BEGINNERS, $25 TO $75; $5 cash and $5 per month. Organs little used $15 to $30; monthly. New Pianos to rent.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CHICAGO CARRIAGE CO.—WHY BUY OLD, second-hand wagon when the Chicago Carriage Company, corner of Michigan-av. and Congress-st. will sell you new ones entrusted less money?

DON'T BUY A CARRIAGE, PHAETON, OR BUGgy without seeing the large variety in our repository at prices that will surprise you. G. L. BRADLEY, 240 and 242 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE BAY HORSES, FINE style and drivers, also grocery horse, wagon, buggy, and harness. 75 North May-st.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery, and trucks, buggies. Handsome cabs. Factory opposite 23d-st. depot. Archer-av.; show-rooms 2200 State-st. C. J. HULL.

PONIES—WANTED TO HIRE FOR A MONTH, two quiet and safe ponies for boy of 11 and girl 13 years, with saddles and bridles. C 95, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STEAMER MANITOBA, NOW LYING at Detroit, and schooner A. G. Morey, at Chicago, Ill. For particulars inquire of T. G. CROSBY, 200 La Salle-st., or J. C. Burton, Detroit, Mich.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE EQUIPMENT FOR A coal shaft, including engines, cages, car-wheels, pit iron, all but little used; will be sold on favorable terms. Address COAL RUN COAL CO.
Streator, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD HAND OR HORSE POWER derrick immediately. Room 32, 159 La Salle-st. H. W. WETHERELL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—1180 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—FINE 9-room brick residence, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, near Illinois Central Oakland Station, Lake Shore boulevard train, and cable cars; very desirable.
JAMES HOOD,
Room 117, 183 to 189 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND a sub-cellar brick dwelling-house 2017 Wabash-av.; hard-wood finish on first floor; possession given Sept. 1; price $70 per month. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 22 THIRTY-NINTH-st., in good repair; carpeted and partly furnished; cheap rent. JOSEPH WRIGHT,
18, 184 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

455 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, brick, and barn..$50.00
1053 and 1055 Wilcox-av., new brick and barn, stone front, only 30.00
230 Park-av., 10 rooms, stone front and barn..... 50.00
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with all modern improvements, 58 Pearce-st., to responsible tenants. ROBBINS & BLODD, 147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—324 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., SOUTH-east corner May—Large house and grounds, with barn; house being put it complete order.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT STONE-FRONT HOUSES, all modern improvements, nine rooms, California-av., between Monroe and Madison; half price to good tenant; rare chance. See them.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—OR SELL ON TERMS LIKE RENT—7 New modern brick house, 9 rooms, on Fortieth-st., near Grand-boulevard; price, $4,500; rent, $35.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THREE TO SIX ROOM FLATS AT reasonable prices in Seaverns Buildings, corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. Apply at 2214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS IN THE St. Saint Benedict, corner Cass-st. and Chicago-av.; all modern improvements; heated by steam, janitor, etc. Location unsurpassed. Will rent on reasonable terms to good tenants.
M. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE.

307 West Congress-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms.....$20.00
776 West Lake-st., 2d floor, 5 rooms..... 16.00
7 Lexington-st., 1st floor, 6 rooms..... 22.50
264 West Jackson-st., 1st floor, 8 rooms..... 35.00
255 West Madison-st., 2d floor, 8 rooms..... 30.00
All Cooper-av., 6 rooms..... 18.00
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR TO SEVEN ROOM FLATS ON West Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, near business centre; modern conveniences; to responsible tenants. Apply to
ROBBINS & BLODD,
147 La Salle-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—A NEW FOUR-ROOM FLAT, MODERN improvements, bay windows. 549 West Van Buren-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 4 AND 5 ROOMS, BATH and closet; first-class; price reasonable. Apply at 130 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, COMPLETE FOR housekeeping. 7 Carl-st., between La Salle and Wells.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2814 INDIANA-AV., SECOND FLOOR, 2 front rooms, unfurnished; will be furnished if desired.

TO RENT—PLEASANT CORNER ROOM FOR 2 or 3 young men; parlor for gentleman and wife; easy walking distance. 15 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board. Corner Indiana and 3d-avs.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED LARGE front room, also small room; superb location, overlooking lake. 217 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—STORES—WEST SIDE.

122 North Halsted-st., 5 rooms.....$25.00
58 West Indiana-st., corner Union, only..... 20.00
1151 West Madison-st., and barn..... 20.00
211 Ogden-av. corner Adams-st..... 30.00
776 West Van Buren-st., 6 rooms..... 40.00
2334 West Lake-st., and large room..... 30.00
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD STORES AND TWO of lofts, with or without basement. Inquire of R. ROTHSCHILD'S SONS, 220 to 222 East Kinzie-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, 25X100 FEET, No. 385 State-st., with or without basement. Apply to G. M. TROWBRIDGE, Room 28, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW DRY-GOODS STORE, LIGHT basement, 349 West Van Buren-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF OFFICES IN COMMERcial Bank Building, with large vault; will rent cheap until May 1. Inquire at room 75.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES ADJOINing Open Board of Trade; hardwood finish; steam heat and first-class elevators; $10 to $15.
C. L. JENKS, 125 Van Buren-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LIGHT LOFTS WITH POWER; ALSO stores and basements, at 304 and 306 Dearborn.
J. T. DALE, 36 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO BRIGHT LIGHT ROOMS WITH power 20x65 each; one 40x65. D. W. RICHARDSON, 285 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FLAT. FIRST floor, in good neighborhood; no children; will deal only with owner; will pay about $25 per month. Apply at suite 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR A REAL-estate office; must be between State, La Salle, Randolph and Adams-sts.; not higher than second floor. T. B. BOYD, Room 19, 179 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED rooms on South Side in vicinity of Groveland Park. Best of references. Address, stating terms, C 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH OR SOUTH Side, first-class furnished room in private family; street or lake view. References. C 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 WELL-FURNISHED rooms, complete for housekeeping; good locality. C 84, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

15 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—ROOMS OVERLOOKing the lake; choice home table to desirable parties visiting the city, or permanent; $5 to $7 week.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., CORNER WASHINGTON—Board and room $5 and $7 a week; downtown and first-class. OGDEN.

206 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., CORNER MICHIgan-av.—Alcove and one other room, with board.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board; also a pleasant room fronting the lake to rent for parties staying in the city a short time.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE and single front room, with board.

436 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—WITH BOARD, suite of rooms, private bath; table and appointments superior.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other rooms, with board.

1243 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM with good board; also table board.

1328 MICHIGAN-AV.—THE MOST HOMELIKE family hotel in the city; all new; location charming; choice table; rates moderate.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms with board. References exchanged.

2256 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; strictly first-class; moderate charges.

NORTH SIDE.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM; DAY board.

248 EAST OHIO-ST.—PLEASANT DOUBLE AND single room; superior table board.

278 OHIO-ST., EAST OF STATE—LARGE, NICEly-furnished room, with board.

280 INDIANA-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; strictly first-class.

TO RENT—ROOMS WELL FURNISHED, WITH first-class table, or without board. 416 La Salle-av.

HOTELS.

ATTENTION—Board, $4.50 per week; with room, from $5.50 to $10; the best in the city. If you want a nice, homelike place try Hotel Auburn, 175 and 177 South Halsted-st.
WM. H. BOWERS, Manager.

CLARENDON HOUSE, NORTH CLARK AND ONtario-sts.—Under entire new management; first-class in all its appointments. New Piano to rent.

HOTEL PELHAM, EUROPEAN PLAN, 150 ROOMS —Elegant parlors and alcove rooms, $2 and $3. Other rooms $1, 75 and 50 cents. Centre of the city. One block from Palmer House on State street.
C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices. Elegant rooms, 50 cents to $1.

ST. JAMES EUROPEAN HOTEL—CORNER HALsted and Washington-sts.; rooms $1 a day; $2 to $4 a week; convenient and comfortable; well ventilated.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGEst and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY TWO YOUNG ladies; terms must be moderate; North Side preferred. Address C 75, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED WIDOW LADY WHO understands massage. DR. MONTGOMERY, Flat 1, 236 State-st.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—

OPENING.

The Original Miami Clothing Parlor, formerly 111 Monroe-st., will open Saturday, Aug. 14, at 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, with an entire new assortment of merchant tailors' misfits and uncalled-for garments. Don't forget the number—232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office.
Formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—1 DOZ. GENUINE "ROYAL ARMS" Sheffield Silver Plated Table Knives (new) for $4.25. Call at Room 6, No. 220 West Madison-st., 9 to 11 a. m. Saturday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS, IMPROVED BUSIness property on all the principal central streets within a mile square of the Court-House. Capitalists looking for investments will find it their interest to consult with me before making their investments.
JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CENTRAL BUSINESS property; rentals paying 10 per cent. Room 13, 149 La Salle-st. McHENRY & CO.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 88 WASHington-st.—5 room cottage; lot 25x170 feet; east front; Indiana-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $5,000; best offer over $4,100 takes it this week. Also fine 5-room house and lot near cable and steam cars at Oakland for $2,750. Both decided bargains.

Fine modern new residences, Forest-av., near Thirty-third-st.; very choice and reasonable.

Lots, tracts, and corners on all avenues and boulevards South Side.

FOR SALE—STOP PAYING RENT AND BUY yourself a home on monthly payments:

Nice new 5-room houses on Dearborn and Butterfield-sts., with modern improvements; price from $2,000 to $2,800; one-fifth cash, balance in monthly payments of $25 per month.

Parties wishing to get a home cannot find anything cheaper in the city. Apply to
JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—ON VERNON-AV., BETWEEN THIRty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 100 feet east front by 164 feet deep to an 18-foot alley; 1 mile to 22-foot lots; price $130 per foot. Apply to
JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN. DEARBORN near 36th, splendid brick improvements, well rented. J. M. COLLINS, Room 54, 103 Washington.

FOR SALE—$6,500—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIR

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Dr. F. V. Hayden of Philadelphia is at the Leland.

Judge William C. Hazledine of Albuquerque, N. M., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. T. B. Frederick of Iowa and the Hon. J. J. Kleiner of Indiana were at the Tremont yesterday.

IN GENERAL.

Louis Wilson, who is held on the charge of being a fugitive from justice, filed a petition for habeas corpus yesterday.

Controller Gurney continues to improve and hopes are entertained that within a month he will be able to resume his duties.

There will be no strike on the Grand Trunk Road, as John Harnett, the switchman, has been reinstated and went to work at noon yesterday.

The plans for the handsome flat building to be erected by a syndicate at the southeast corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street are nearly completed, and work will be commenced about Sept. 1. The structure will cost $375,000.

Lake View has had, since yesterday, a German Republican paper, the *Tribuene*, a seven-column quarto sheet with good reading matter. Mr. Max Laury, heretofore a member of the staff of the *Freie Presse*, is editor and manager.

The waste-water pipes in the closet of the City Controller's office burst yesterday, and in a short time the office of Dr. De Wolf was damaged to a considerable extent. The plumbing throughout the City-Hall is said to be very defective.

A meeting of the local members of the Army of the Tennessee to arrange for attending the nineteenth reunion of that body at Rock Island Sept. 15 and 16 was held yesterday afternoon at the Sherman House. The Army of the Tennessee embraces only officers, and the Chicago branch contains one-seventh of the whole number. Committees on Transportation and Hotels were elected.

Superintendent Kirkland of the Building Department yesterday paid a visit to "Shantytown." He found several instances of violation of the law and will take immediate steps for the prosecution of the offenders. Another case was discovered on Jackson street, near Homan avenue. A frame shed had been erected and afterwards transformed into a dwelling. Mr. Kirkland will make this a test case.

The National Grand Grove of the United Ancient Order of Druids at the morning session yesterday discussed the question of holding an international congress. Final action was deferred till the next biennial Grand Grove, and the committee were instructed to correspond further in the matter with the officers of other jurisdictions. The newly-elected grand officers will be inaugurated today.

Before Judge Prendergast yesterday John Callahan, the engineer at the Gault House, refused to support Mrs. Mary Callahan, an aged woman, who claimed to be his mother, upon the ground that he doubted the relationship. He said that up to his 15th year, when he had been taken to earn a support for the old woman, he had been in an orphan asylum, where he had always been told his mother was dead. The court continued the case.

Yesterday was the third day of the session of the National Grand Temple and Tabernacle of the Knights of Tabor. The committee to whom the matter was referred reported, indorsing the *Palladium*, published at Nashville, Tenn., as the organ of the order. At the evening session an endowment feature was added to the benevolent plan of the order. The closing session will be held today and the new officers installed. At 2 o'clock the delegates and visitors will unite in a grand parade.

Yesterday morning about 1:45 o'clock the inmates of Lizzie Mellen's place at No. 54 North Desplaines street were startled by the report of a revolver in the room where John Mellen and Harry Hackett were sitting. Hackett rushed out with his hand to his breast. He gave the name of Harry Williams to the police. He was taken to the County Hospital. The ball struck nearly in the centre of the breast and ranged around under the flesh to the left side. He is not fatally hurt. Mellen gave himself up. He said he and Hackett were both drunk. Mellen had a revolver and was trying to fix it. Hackett grabbed it and the weapon was discharged.

Mr. Charles Stulik will arrive in the city today, having been called from Bohemia to establish the true Bohemian system of gymnastic exercises among the Bohemian-American athletes. This system was invented by the celebrated professor of gymnastics, Dr. Miroslav Tyes. The services of Mr. Stulik have been secured for two years, during which time he will travel all over the United States. In Chicago there are four Bohemian athletic clubs, having their halls on West Taylor, West Twentieth, De Koven, and Currier streets. The Bohemian athletes will arrange a private reception for their instructor next Friday night in the Bohemian Turner-Hall, Nos. 74 and 76 West Taylor street.

The trustees of the Chicago University will hold another meeting at the Grand Pacific Saturday morning, and it will then be known whether they can retain the property or not. A week ago $7,000 of the $10,000 required for the first payment had been obtained, and steps were taken which it was believed would secure the remainder. While the money was due Aug. 1, ten days' grace was allowed. This has expired, but there seems to be no doubt that if the amount is tendered Saturday the insurance company will accept it, thus insuring possession by the trustees for another year. Some of the board said yesterday that the prospects for getting the $3,000 were good, but it could not be known until Saturday whether the property would have to be surrendered or not.

The twenty-seventh annual picnic of St. George's Benevolent Society took place at Willow Springs yesterday. Her British Majesty's Vice Consul, John Dunn, being out of town, ex-President George E. Gooch acted as President. While the St. George's Society has 500 names enrolled there are but 160 active members and most these were present with their wives and daughters, as also a number of the Sons of St. George's. Scott's English band furnished music for the dancing, which lasted until the clouds assumed an ominous appearance towards 7 p. m., when a general stampede was made for the train. A most enjoyable day was spent, a cool breeze lending its aid in the general recreation. About 3 o'clock the games commenced and formed a pleasant feature of the day.

The Western Export Association Meeting.

"Buffalo" Miller presided over a called meeting of the Western Export Association at the Leland Hotel yesterday to hear from the two outstanding distilleries, the Nebraska City and the International of Des Moines, Ia., which last week refused to go into the new pool. There was a full representation and the meeting was comparatively quiet. Mr. Kidd of the Des Moines distillery was present and agreed to enter the pool. They adjourned at 5 o'clock till 10 a. m. today to see whether the Nebraska City house would finally decide to come in. Nothing can be done until one one stray house is captured.

Beard—Hyde.

Last evening, at No. 628 Washington boulevard, Mr. William Harrington Beard of the firm of Beard & Kimball and Miss Grace Hempstead Hyde, only daughter of the late Prof. James T. Hyde, D. D., of the Chicago Theological Seminary, were united in marriage. Owing to the recent death of the bride's father only a few intimate friends were present. The newly-married couple will spend a week at Lake Monona, after which they will make their home in Minneapolis, where Mr. Beard has recently opened a branch of the Chicago house.

Hope for the Suffering Thousands.

In looking over the afternoon weather bulletin it was found that the strength of the hot wave was west and a trifle south of us and making in the latter direction. Starting with the thermometer at 91° at St. Paul, the figures were 94° at Des Moines, 96° at Dubuque, 90° at Keokuk, and 102° at Leavenworth, Kas., the hottest point, and 97° at St. Louis. There is hope in the fact that it was only 66° at Alpena, 85° at Duluth, and the fall is coming in our direction. Rainfall to the extent of one-quarter of an inch was reported at Des Moines and over one-half an inch at Omaha.

There was quite a little shower on the West Side last night about 7:30 o'clock, but barely a sprinkle on the South Side. The atmosphere, however, was cooled somewhat.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 75°; 9 a. m., 74°; 10 a. m., 74°; 11 a. m., 75°; 12 m., 76°; 1 p. m., 77°; 3 p. m., 78°; 6 p. m., 76°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.47; 6 p. m., 29.40.

WON'T LOAD LAKE SHORE CARS.

The Employes of Robert Warren & Co.'s Packing House Strike and the House Promptly Shuts Down.

The employés of Robert Warren & Co., packers at the Stock Yards, to the number of 200 went out on a strike yesterday. The cause was that the company persisted in handling Lake Shore cars. The Warren house employés have always been recognized as against the non-union men brought by the Lake Shore Company to the yards to load the cars. Yesterday the Lake Shore Company sidetracked several cars to be loaded. A force of men from the city for the purpose proceeded to do so, when the men quit work. The Superintendent of the establishment was reticent yesterday when questioned about the affair.

Silberborn & Co., it is claimed, made an attempt to reduce the wages of their men but the latter refused to recognize the reduction and promptly quit work, but yesterday resumed again.

"I have ordered my house closed," said Robert Warren. "We sold out our hogs this morning and closed down. There is no money in running, and now the men can have all the strike they want. If our packing house was in Peru or Mexico we would get some protection, but at the Town of Lake we get none."

Mr. Hately said: "We use Lake Shore cars. Our men met last night and informed us this morning that, being members of the Knights of Labor, and the strike of the Lake Shore being no affair of theirs, they would take sides neither one way nor the other, and would load Lake Shore or any other cars."

THE GENUINE BUTTERMAKERS.

They Call Upon the Collector of Internal Revenue and Talk to Him Plainly Regarding the Oleomargarine Law.

The Collector of Internal Revenue was waited upon yesterday by the following committee, representing the National Dairymen's Association and the trade of Chicago: John B. Lynch, Joseph Earl, Flavius Barber, J. H. Adams, and R. M. Littler. They called to discuss the new law and to offset whatever good towards a liberal construction of the law the butterine men might have accomplished. They said they were desirous of seeing the law faithfully carried out.

The butter men particularly want the law complied with as to the vessels to be used—wooden vessels and nothing else. As to the stamp, they suggest a long ribbon reaching clear around the vessel, so any one can see it, whatever the position in which the vessel may be placed. They wanted the status of the wholesale and retail dealers more clearly defined, maintaining that on a liberal construction of the clause referring to their special tax a retailer could sell unnumbered ten-pound packages to any number of persons or to one person at different times on his retail tax license of $48; whereas the wholesale license is $480. The desire was to so construe the law as to guard against any such action. The custom of retail dealers of turning out the contents of tubs in winter and selling by cuts from the mass was investigated again. They declared that nothing short of compliance with the law as to character of packages and the selling from original packages would satisfy them.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

A Baker, After Having Been Boycotted, Shoots Himself Through the Head in Despair.

Anton Kabok, a Hungarian, 30 years of age, in the bakery business at No. 3017 Cottage Grove avenue, committed suicide at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning by shooting through the right temple. He came to this country about nine years ago, and three years later was married in New York. Shortly afterwards he came to Chicago, and April 10 last opened the establishment at the number where he died. He was doing a good business, and had it not been for the labor troubles, which were apparently forced upon him, would doubtless have made money. A postal card was found among his private papers with a clipping from the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, the Anarchists' sheet, pasted thereon. It was a warning to bakers to abstain from working for him as he did not pay his help, and was signed "Men who work for him." His wife said the postal was only received Wednesday, and that it had a very depressing effect upon him. She also said that he had experienced trouble with his men for some months past, and that they had frequently spoiled his bread for him. He left a wife and three small children, two boys and a girl, the latter being only 6 months old. The boys are 2 and 3 years of age, respectively.

The inquest was concluded at 1 o'clock p. m. yesterday, and a verdict rendered to the effect that he came to his death with suicidal int nt while laboring under a temporary fit of despondency.

CLEVELAND'S PROMISES.

The Hon. B. F. Frederick Is Sure They Will All Be Faithfully Kept—What He Thinks of Republicanism Generally.

The Hon. B. F. Frederick, Democratic member of Congress from the Fifth Iowa District, is in the city on his way from Washington, but will not leave for home at once, as he expects to pass a few days among the lakes. He was entirely satisfied with the work Congress had done, and considered that it had done very much better than any previous one. Congress had many difficulties to contend with—a new Administration and the Republican party ever ready to jump in with long political speeches and oppose whatever the Democrats were inclined to do. He thought the people were satisfied with the President's policy as regards the patronage, except there may be some who wanted positions and failed to get them, and believed the President intended to carry out his announced civil-service policy. Mr. Frederick had not yet accepted the renomination by acclamation tendered him, but if he did so he expected there would be some hard work. Still, the people were dissatisfied with the Republican party's failures to keep its pledges in Iowa, as shown by the steadily decreasing majorities. Prohibition does not prohibit, he says, and there has been much more drinking in Iowa lately than for some time past, the drug stores taking the place of saloons.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

A car containing seventeen head of cattle was brought into the Stock-Yards yesterday morning over the Chicago & Atlantic Road, and the cattle were unloaded into one of the pens. Nearly every one of them had been badly burned, their backs and sides showing the marks made by the flames, and all of them were suffering fearfully. The owner cannot be ascertained. The cattle, it is claimed, were shipped Wednesday from the Stock-Yards, and it is supposed that en route the top of the car took fire. They were afterwards purchased by some packing firm.

The checks for nearly $14,000, the property of Fowler Bros., lost Saturday by Willie Kane, the messenger-boy, while on his way from the Stock-Yards to the city, were returned to Robert D. Fowler yesterday by two laboring men. Mr. Fowler gave them $10 each. The men stated that they were employed by Trackmaster P. H. Duggan, and Saturday afternoon while working in the vicinity of Fortieth and Halsted streets they came across the book and checks.

General Manager Dunham of the B. & O. Married.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Mr. Bradford Dunham, the General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was married last night to Miss Sophie Dunnington, the daughter of Mr. William A. Dunnington. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. N. Markland at the home of the bride. Among the friends of Mr. Dunham who were present were Mr. Andrew Anderson, assistant to President Garrett, and Maj. Joseph G. Pangborn, Assistant General Passenger Agent. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome. Mr. Dunham's friends and former railroad associates all over the country remembering him. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham left for Deer Park and the West.

Banking Business for Sale.

A well established bank in a county seat town in Eastern Nebraska for sale; $20,000 capital required. Pays 35 per cent. Address, giving references, Box 414, Omaha, Neb.

AN EARLY CONVENTION.

JACK STEPHENS MEETS WITH HIS FIRST DEFEAT.

The Test Vote Stands Twelve to Nine—The Primaries to Be Held Aug. 27 and the Convention Aug. 28—Judges First to Be Nominated and Then Sheriff and Treasurer—The Fourth Ward Candidates—How the Democrats Helped Stephens Once.

The Cook County Republican Central Committee yesterday afternoon decided on a final vote of 14 to 8 to nominate candidates for county offices when delegates are appointed to attend the State Convention at Springfield, and also decided to call the County Convention for Aug. 28. This result was conceded by the advocates of a late convention before the committee was called to order, although the fight against it was made with great earnestness and determination until the final vote was taken. Early in the day Jack Stephens and Chris Mamer were claiming that a majority of the committee would vote for their proposition to elect delegates to Springfield directly from the Senatorial districts, and thus avoid the holding of a County Convention at this time. The friends of Col. Davis and C. R. Matson, and also those of several candidates for judicial nominations, turned out en masse to favor an early convention. The doubtful members were all visited. Probably the most notable conversion was that of F. J. Filbert of the Third Commissioners District, who had been inclined to favor a late convention, being a clerk in Stephens' office. Friends of Judge Williamson, who resides in the district, and all the town committeemen Filbert represents, brought all their influence to bear, and the new convert was announced with great enthusiasm. That settled the question. Jack Stephens and Chris Mamer abandoned their claims, and then capped the climax by not appearing at the meeting. This policy was decided upon so that it could not be claimed that they took any interest in the matter or that the result was a square defeat for them. Their friends, however, voted and worked for a postponement, and left no stone unturned to prevent the calling of the convention Aug. 28. S. B. Raymond did not return from the East, but he was represented by proxy by W. G. Beale, who spoke and voted against the early convention. The result was generally regarded as a substantial victory for Davis and Matson over the opposing candidates for Treasurer and Sheriff, while the decision to nominate the judicial officers first was looked upon as a long step toward removing those high officials from the influences of ordinary party affairs.

Interest in the decision of the committee was so great that a large number of well-known Republicans were attracted to the Grand Pacific Hotel, where the meeting was held. Club room 4 was not large enough to hold the throng, and the crowd overflowed into the lobbies outside. Among those present were F. Q. Ball, C. R. Matson, ex-Warden Mills, George L. Dewis, W. Caton Isbell, A. F. Stephenson, C. Werden Deane, Congressman Dunham, J. D. Adair, E. G. Keith, Leander D. Condee, Gen. McArthur, L. W. Perce, Tom Sennott, Ald. Wheeler, ex-Commissioner Senne, M. A. Farwell, Ald. Mueller, Patrick Cahill, W. H. Harper, George E. White, W. D. Nickerson, J. R. B. Vandecar, George Bass, W. N. Brainerd, W. O. La Monte, Judge John Moses, Theodore Stimming, L. H. Bisbee, and scores of others of equal importance and influence in Republican politics in Cook County.

The Proceedings of the Committee.

Chairman Woodward, in calling the committee to order, said it would be necessary in a few days to send delegates to Springfield to represent Cook County in the State Convention. The committee had been called together to consider that matter, and any other that might come before it. The roll was called and the following members answered:

	Ward.		Ward.
Martin Best	1	A. C. Bartlett	1
J. L. Woodward	2	W. E. Kent	2
George W. Kroll	3	P. J. Meaney	3
John M. Smyth	4	Henry M. Dean	4
Bird Price	5	Alexander White	5
William Williams	6	Philip Knopf	6
Henry Spears Jr.	7	Felix Buschick	7
John A. Linn	8	F. J. Filbert	8
D. C. Chase	9	and John Humphrey	9

Proxies were presented for Arthur Dixon by Albert Taylor, for W. G. Beale for S. B. Raymond, by H. C. Bradley for E. P. Chatfield of Lake View, and J. F. Aldrich for George F. Morgan.

C. W. Woodman was not present and was not represented by proxy. The right of Mr. Bradley to give a proxy was challenged by John M. Smyth, but allowed after a brief discussion. Mr. Chase submitted a proposition that had been agreed upon by the opponents of the early convention for nominating county officers. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The call of the State Republican Central Committee for election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Springfield Sept. 1 apportions the delegates for Cook County to the respective Senatorial districts; and

WHEREAS, Cook County is never called as a county in the roll-call at the State Convention; and

WHEREAS, It is inexpedient to hold two conventions for Cook County, and too early to hold a convention to nominate candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the selection of delegates for Cook County to the Republican State Convention be left to the several Senatorial districts in Cook County, the delegations to be chosen in such manner as may be agreed upon by the Senatorial Committees of the several Senatorial districts.

Mr. Humphrey did not think the committee had the right to delegate its authority to any other body, and Mr. Kroll objected on the ground that two Senatorial Conventions had already been held. He said the practice had been to name the delegates to the State Convention at a general County Convention, and he was in favor of continuing the practice. Mr. Humphrey, who favored an early convention, presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a convention of the Republicans of this county be called to meet Saturday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be voted for this fall, and to elect 175 delegates from the several Senatorial districts within this county as representatives to the State Convention at Springfield the 1st day of September next.

Resolved, That for this purpose the primary elections be held the 27th inst., and be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Primary Election law approved June 22, 1885.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be instructed to secure a hall for said convention and to prepare a call in accordance with the provisions of the said Primary Election law and submit said call for the action of this committee at its next meeting.

Mr. Chase said his resolution was offered to simplify matters. He saw no reason why the county nominations should be made so long before the election. Even if a County Convention were held to appoint delegates to Springfield they would be selected by the representatives from the various Senatorial districts.

Col. Abner Taylor said the call for the State Convention apportioned the delegates from Cook County among the Senatorial districts. He did not see what the County Convention had to do with it. Even under the plan provided for in the substitute the delegates would be chosen from the Senatorial districts in the end, and therefore the only practical difference in the two propositions was as to the time for making the nominations for county officers. It had been an unheard-of thing in Cook County to call the convention to nominate local officers so long before the election. He asked those who talked about new departures in the way of electing delegates to explain this new departure in the time of nominating county officers. Was it done in the interest of the party or in the interest of some candidate? If he were a Democrat he would want nothing better than to fight a ticket nominated two months and five days before the election. "I stand here," he continued, "representing no party or faction. I am representing, as I believe, the interests of the Republican party. [Applause]. If this substitute is adopted, and the convention is held August 28, you will have a disastrous campaign. I have been friendly to the men whose interests are supposed to be advanced by this resolution, but if they crowd it through here I will oppose them and use my influence against them. I am for the interests of the Republican party as against those of any man or men." [Applause].

Mr. Humphrey said he presented his resolution in good faith: He acknowledged that Col. Taylor had always been a true Republican, but he himself didn't take a back seat. There would be plenty of time to put the right men in nomination. If such were put up they would be elected. But if unfit men were nominated they would be found out and there would be time to force them off. He had only the interest of the party at heart, and believed if good and true men were put up the longer they were before the people the better they would like them. [Applause.] If weak men were nominated—he didn't care if only a week before the election—the ticket would be defeated. A long campaign had never been detrimental to the party. A long campaign was necessary under the new law in order to get voters registered. The resolutions involved the holding of ten conventions; the substitute only one.

Mr. Beale favored the proposed new departure in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, saying that it should be adopted and adhered to hereafter and the bad practice which had prevailed in the county done away with. Their selection should be remitted to the Senatorial districts. The county ought not to interfere. He, however, didn't like the dictation in the resolutions. He was opposed to an early convention, particularly because Judges were to be nominated, and a large portion of the lawyers, who were consulted in the matter, were out of town.

The usual parliamentary motions for a division of the question were made, but all side issues were soon disposed of and a vote on the adoption of the substitute was finally had. Those voting in favor of the substitute and an early convention were as follows:

	Ward.		Ward.
Kroll	6	Spears	15
Deal	10	Linn	17
Prue	11	Bradley	County
White	12	Filbert	County
Williams	13	Aldrich	County
Knopf	14	Humphrey—12	County

Those voting no were:

	Ward.		Ward.
Taylor	1	Smyth	9
Best	2	Buschick	16
Bartlett	3	Beale	18
Kent	5	Chase—9	County
Meaney	14		

Mr. Woodward did not vote and Mr. Woodman was absent. For some reason or other it seemed to be the impression that this vote did not carry the substitute, and another roll-call was had to make it binding. This time the vote was as on the previous ballot, except that Woodward voted aye, and so did Chase, the mover of the original resolution, the final vote being 14 to 8.

The matter of arranging the order of nominations in the call was then brought up by John M. Smyth. It had been expected that there would be quite a fight over this matter, as the candidates for Judgeships were known to favor the nomination of those offices first, and a large number of Col. Davis' friends had expressed themselves in favor of putting the County Treasurer at the head of the list. For some reason that proposition was not pushed, but whether it was from a desire not to appear as crowding the matter or otherwise did not come to light. Mr. Bartlett, a strong friend of S. B. Raymond, wanted to put the Treasurer in advance of the Sheriff, but no one else appeared to take any interest in it, and the Chairman and Secretary were instructed to arrange the call in this order: County Judge, Probate Judge, Superior Court Judges, Sheriff, Treasurer, County Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, Probate Court Clerk, County Superintendent of Schools, and County Commissioners. The call is to be submitted to the committee at another meeting to be held next Thursday afternoon for approval. Some changes may be made at that time, and it is hinted that the Sheriff and Treasurer may be transposed, but it does not appear at all likely that any effort will be made to take the judicial officers from the top of the list.

The committeemen were instructed to hand in at the next meeting a list of judges and a plan for holding the primaries, and an adjournment until next Thursday was ordered.

Fourth Ward Candidates Who Get the Club Indorsement.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club held a well-attended meeting last night. M. B. Hull presided, although the President, Elbridge Hanecy, called the meeting to order. The first resolution presented was that of C. G. Wicker favoring the indorsement by the club of W. H. Harper for Congress, Gen. A. E. Stephenson, C. Werden Deane, Congressman Dunham, J. D. Adair, E. G. Keith, Leander D. Condee, Gen. McArthur, L. W. Perce, Tom Sennott, Ald. Wheeler, ex-Commissioner Senne, M. A. Farwell, Ald. Mueller, Patrick Cahill, W. H. Harper, George E. White, W. D. Nickerson, J. R. B. Vandecar, George Bass, W. N. Brainerd, W. O. La Monte, Judge John Moses, Theodore Stimming, L. H. Bisbee, and scores of others of equal importance and influence in Republican politics in Cook County.

The Proceedings of the Committee.

Chairman Woodward, in calling the committee to order, said it would be necessary in a few days to send delegates to Springfield to represent Cook County in the State Convention. The committee had been called together to consider that matter, and any other that might come before it. The roll was called and the following members answered:

	Ward.		Ward.
Martin Best	1	A. C. Bartlett	1
J. L. Woodward	2	W. E. Kent	2
George W. Kroll	3	P. J. Meaney	3
John M. Smyth	4	Henry M. Dean	4
Bird Price	5	Alexander White	5
William Williams	6	Philip Knopf	6
Henry Spears Jr.	7	Felix Buschick	7
John A. Linn	8	F. J. Filbert	8
D. C. Chase	9	and John Humphrey	9

Proxies were presented for Arthur Dixon by Albert Taylor, for W. G. Beale for S. B. Raymond, by H. C. Bradley for E. P. Chatfield of Lake View, and J. F. Aldrich for George F. Morgan.

C. W. Woodman was not present and was not represented by proxy. The right of Mr. Bradley to give a proxy was challenged by John M. Smyth, but allowed after a brief discussion. Mr. Chase submitted a proposition that had been agreed upon by the opponents of the early convention for nominating county officers. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The call of the State Republican Central Committee for election of delegates to the State Convention to be held at Springfield Sept. 1 apportions the delegates for Cook County to the respective Senatorial districts; and

WHEREAS, Cook County is never called as a county in the roll-call at the State Convention; and

WHEREAS, It is inexpedient to hold two conventions for Cook County, and too early to hold a convention to nominate candidates; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the selection of delegates for Cook County to the Republican State Convention be left to the several Senatorial districts in Cook County, the delegations to be chosen in such manner as may be agreed upon by the Senatorial Committees of the several Senatorial districts.

Mr. Humphrey did not think the committee had the right to delegate its authority to any other body, and Mr. Kroll objected on the ground that two Senatorial Conventions had already been held. He said the practice had been to name the delegates to the State Convention at a general County Convention, and he was in favor of continuing the practice. Mr. Humphrey, who favored an early convention, presented the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That a convention of the Republicans of this county be called to meet Saturday, the 28th inst., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several county offices to be voted for this fall, and to elect 175 delegates from the several Senatorial districts within this county as representatives to the State Convention at Springfield the 1st day of September next.

Resolved, That for this purpose the primary elections be held the 27th inst., and be conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Primary Election law approved June 22, 1885.

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary be instructed to secure a hall for said convention and to prepare a call in accordance with the provisions of the said Primary Election law and submit said call for the action of this committee at its next meeting.

Mr. Chase said his resolution was offered to simplify matters. He saw no reason why the county nominations should be made so long before the election. Even if a County Convention were held to appoint delegates to Springfield they would be selected by the representatives from the various Senatorial districts.

Col. Abner Taylor said the call for the State Convention apportioned the delegates from Cook County among the Senatorial districts. He did not see what the County Convention had to do with it. Even under the plan provided for in the substitute the delegates would be chosen from the Senatorial districts in the end, and therefore the only practical difference in the two propositions was as to the time for making the nominations for county officers. It had been an unheard-of thing in Cook County to call the convention to nominate local officers so long before the election. He asked those who talked about new departures in the way of electing delegates to explain this new departure in the time of nominating county officers. Was it done in the interest of the party or in the interest of some candidate? If he were a Democrat he would want nothing better than to fight a ticket nominated two months and five days before the election. "I stand here," he continued, "representing no party or faction. I am representing, as I believe, the interests of the Republican party. [Applause]. If this substitute is adopted, and the convention is held August 28, you will have a disastrous campaign. I have been friendly to the men whose interests are supposed to be advanced by this resolution, but if they crowd it through here I will oppose them and use my influence against them. I am for the interests of the Republican party as against those of any man or men." [Applause].

Mr. Humphrey said he presented his resolution in good faith: He acknowledged that Col. Taylor had always been a true Republican, but he himself didn't take a back seat. There would be plenty of time to put the right men in nomination. If such were put up they would be elected. But if unfit men were nominated they would be found out and there would be time to force them off. He had only the interest of the party at heart, and believed if good and true men were put up the longer they were before the people the better they would like them. [Applause.] If weak men were nominated—he didn't care if only a week before the election—the ticket would be defeated. A long campaign had never been detrimental to the party. A long campaign was necessary under the new law in order to get voters registered. The resolutions involved the holding of ten conventions; the substitute only one.

Mr. Beale favored the proposed new departure in the selection of delegates to the

Fourteen photographs, three styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

ACTING IN BAD FAITH.

EASTERN ROADS NOT REPORTING THE FREIGHT SHIPPED BY THEM.

This Is Why the Attempt to Restore East-bound Freights Has Been a Failure—The Matter to Be Looked Into—The Muddle Regarding Kansas City Rates—The Baltimore & Ohio to Use the Jersey Central Line to New York—Railroad Earnings Generally Increasing.

The recent action of the Chicago Managers' Committee of the Central Traffic Association in providing new measures for the strict maintenance of Eastern freight rates does not seem to have had the desired effect. It is claimed that the very roads the Managers of which were the loudest in denouncing the reports that they had been cutting rates as falsehoods, and who so bitterly denounced competing lines for trying to demoralize the rates, have never restored the rates and continue to give rebates to shippers. Formal complaints were presented to Commissioner Blanchard yesterday that the Vanderbilt lines have not withdrawn the cut rates. Evidence was produced to show that these charges were well-founded. It was shown that the Lake Shore, for instance, has received from one shipper more freight daily during the last week than that road reported to Joint-Agent Moore to have shipped throughout the whole week. It is claimed that the business was shipped locally to Toledo, where it went through the elevators and was reshipped to New York. Statements from shippers were also submitted to Commissioner Blanchard alleging that they are receiving concessions from certain roads. The delivery to the Vanderbilt lines from Western roads is also claimed to be largely in excess of the deliveries to other roads. Commissioner Blanchard promised to investigate the matter as soon as possible and if the charges should be found to be true to see that the irregularities be stopped.

This would account for the exceedingly poor showing made in the weekly statements of east-bound freight shipments from Chicago. There has been a suspicion for some time past that those statements were incorrect, as it was known that for the last two or three weeks the movement of new wheat and oats was quite large. The matter is now explained by the discovery that some of the roads did not report their full amount of business. The fact cannot be denied that in spite of the strenuous efforts lately made by Commissioner Blanchard to secure the maintenance of east-bound rates irregularities are being practiced at all the association points. The roads from St. Louis and Peoria have for some weeks past been making a cut on grain and provisions of 5 cents per 100 pound. They never stopped 1 cent for one moment. The Kankakee Line, it is claimed, is cutting rates on wagons from Racine, having made a contract at a rate of 32 cents from Chicago to Philadelphia. The regular rate is 45 cents.

A meeting of the Central Traffic Association and the Trunk Line Executive Committee will be held in New York next Wednesday, when these irregularities will form the principal topic of discussion. The meeting will no doubt be one of the liveliest ever held. The Western connections of the trunk lines claim that they are not responsible for the existing irregularities, but that the trunk lines are creating all the trouble by making rates from Western points and granting rebates to Western shippers without the knowledge of the Western lines. The Western lines (Central Traffic Association) will insist upon the right to control east-bound rates, and if the trunk lines refuse to concede this there is sure to be serious trouble.

The Kansas City Passenger-Rate Muddle.

The roads interested in the Kansas City passenger traffic have come to the conclusion that a serious mistake was made in allowing themselves to be drawn into a war on rates from Kansas City East upon the discovery that scalpers were selling return coupons issued by the Baltimore & Ohio on account of the Educational Society meeting at Topeka a few weeks ago. By reducing the rates to meet the scalpers' competition the railroads lose more money in a day than the price for the entire lot of cut tickets issued by the Baltimore & Ohio amounted to, it being claimed that only about seventy-five of those tickets are out. The trouble has not been aggravated by the action taken by the railroads, and it is feared that unless some speedy action in the matter is taken by the General Managers the Southwestern Passenger Association will be unable to continue its organization. Although Commissioner Wilson has been accorded the right to promulgate the rates, yet the arrangement is almost as bad as if each individual road could make whatever rate it pleased, as Mr. Wilson has to authorize whatever rate any of the roads may ask him to make to meet the outside competition. A request being made by one of the roads last Wednesday to reduce the rate from Kansas City to Chicago to $8, Mr. Wilson promulgated that rate at once. Yesterday the $9 rate was restored, but later it was made $8.

The St. Louis lines claimed they were being seriously hurt by the $9 rate to Chicago, as they were still charging the regular rate of $7.50 from Kansas City to St. Louis, but they will of course protest more against the $8 rate. They suggested that a meeting of the managers of the various roads in the association be called as speedily as possible, and one will therefore be held at Commissioner Wilson's office next Wednesday, Aug. 18, to see if harmonious relations between the various roads in the association cannot be restored again.

The Burlington Tracks in the Lumber District.

No steps have yet been taken by the Burlington regarding the order to remove its tracks on Twenty-second street, between Brown and Jefferson (lumber district), and it is learned that the railroad company will wait until the Council reconvenes before doing anything further in the matter. The company expects that when the Council meets again it will take some action by which the removal of the tracks can be averted. At the last meeting of the Council, upon the motion of Ald. Cullerton, the company was given sixty days within which to take up the tracks. These sixty days will not expire until the Council meets again, and therefore the company runs no risk in allowing the tracks to remain until then. The removal of these tracks, the company claims, would entail great hardship and expense upon the lumber dealers having their yards in that location, as it would compel them to haul their lumber in wagons to the cars. These lumber dealers are making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement of the difficulty and they have been urging the Mayor to help them out of the dilema. The Mayor, it is learned, is now preparing a new ordinance to be submitted to the next meeting of the Council, which he thinks will be satisfactory to all concerned. Its main features are that the company shall be allowed to maintain its tracks in that section for a number of years and that damages shall be paid to the objectors to be assessed by three arbitrators.

The Baltimore & Ohio to Use the Jersey Central Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—At a meeting yesterday of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company the joint-traffic contract between that road and the Baltimore & Ohio was formally approved. Under its provisions the New Jersey Central, Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio lines will be operated as one road. The Central agrees to interpose no objections to the construction of the bridge over the Arthur Kill to Staten Island, where the Baltimore & Ohio terminus is to be located. It is agreed on the part of the Baltimore & Ohio that it will not divert its freight business to Staten Island until after the expiration of two years; and that it will not divert its passenger and express business until after six years. In return for privileges derived through the agreement the Baltimore & Ohio pledges itself to abandon the idea of building an independent road from Bound Brook to Staten Island Sound. The Central is assured of the haul from Bound Brook to Elizabeth, a distance of about twenty miles, upon all the Baltimore & Ohio traffic forever. The settlements are to be made on the pro rata business.

Railroad Business of the Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The introduction to "Poor's Railroad Manual for 1886," which has just been published, shows that 3,131 miles of road were constructed during the year, the aggregate mileage for the whole country being now 128,973. The capital stocks of all railroads is $3,817,097,832. The earnings of all roads equaled $772,568,833, against $770,684,908 for 1884. The introduction says the last year undoubtedly marks a point of lower depression in the earnings of railroad in ratio to their cost and mileage than is likely to be witnessed for some years to come. Illinois Central Railroad earnings for the last week in August, 1886, $229,800; 1885, $197,251.

Debt of the Wabash.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—[Special.]—There was a meeting today at No. 96 Broadway of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company's bondholders to hear the plan of reorganization formulated by a committee appointed for the purpose July 8. Henry V. Poor presented the report. He states that the receivers, who took possession of the road May 29, 1884, will not surrender it until charges of $4,200,000 are paid. James F. Joy of the Wabash Purchasing Committee said that over $2,000,000 of it existed when the receivers took possession. The debt was further increased by the operation of lines which the receivers were compelled to run by order of the United States Supreme Court, though such lines were a dead loss.

The plan of reorganization further provides that $30,000,000 of 6 per cent non-cumulative debenture mortgage bonds of the new company, subject to the lien of all the underlying bonds, shall be issued; $16,000,000 of this amount is to be exchanged for a corresponding amount of general-mortgage bonds; $16,000,000 to be exchanged for an equal amount of collateral-trust bonds, and $3,500,000 to be used in the discharge of floating debts, and about $4,000,000 to be exchanged for assessments paid on the preferred and common stock. A vote by bonds was taken on it, and the report on reorganization was adopted.

The Illinois Central Pushing North.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—The Madison & Oshkosh Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation today with the Secretary of State. The intention is to build from this city to Oshkosh. The line is thought to be for the Illinois Central to obtain connections at Oshkosh with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western, thus giving each road a southern and northern outlet.

Superintendent Morgan with the Grand Trunk.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 12.—[Special.]—Superintendent W. K. Morgan of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad has been transferred from Detroit to Battle

FOR THE GENTLER SEX.

SHORT STORIES FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT OF WOMANKIND.

A Tale Without the Usual Moral Attached to It—Mr. Howells Has a New Theory as to Suitability in Marriage—The Indecision of Woman as She Seeks to Board a Street-Car—A Kentucky Senator's Wife's Thoughtfulness—General Gossip.

New York Times: "I want to tell you a story; may I?" This proper petition came from a clerk in a down-town banking-house. I was willing, and this is the way he went on:

"Ten years ago two young men went to work for the same firm in Wall street. Their salaries were the same, their opportunities even, their tastes similar, and, generally, they were on a par all around. Both married, neither adding much to their dollar-and-cent account in that way. They climbed along together. Eight years ago they were drawing a yearly salary of $4,000 apiece. But in one particular the twain differed, and this difference was in their method of taking care of their money. A at the end of each week took his salary home and handed it over to his wife. B looked out for his own funds himself. When A wanted funds during the week he went to his wife for it; he took but a certain sum from home each day for lunch and incidental expenses. When B wanted funds during the week he dived into his own pockets for it. He didn't need—this was his boast—he didn't need any petticoat financiering in his family. B had lots of fun at A's expense as the weeks heaped themselves up into months and piled into a year, but A seemed rather to have the whip end when, at the end of the twelfth month, he asked B to compare bank-books. B had $43 to his credit, sole remnant of his whole year's salary. A's account showed credits that amounted to $8,000. That wife at the purse-strings did it. But B was set in his way. He went on enjoying himself; prospective rainy days didn't annoy him; the theatre and the dinner-table, excursions and good-fellowship—these kept him fat and happy. And the first year's $3,000 that Mrs. A accumulated grew in increasing ratio year by year. Last New-Year's Day it had become, through safe and shrewd investment, something like $50,000, all in hard cash."

"And, to boil the story down," I interjected, "Speedthrift B, who hasn't saved a cent, has to go on toiling for a living, while, thanks to his trust in his good wife, A gives up labor and is settled down to enjoy his remaining years in ease."

"Now, that's where you make your mistake," ejaculated my tale-teller in a tone sublimely sarcastic. "Because you newspaper men are always good, and because your goodness always brings you happiness and shekels you imagine that the same rule holds good everywhere. And, as I've said, that's where you make a mistake. This isn't a Sunday-school chestnut. No; A isn't living at his ease; no more is B toiling for a living. Fact is that last New Year's B, the scalawag, calmly eloped from this town, and Mrs. A. and that $50,000 of hard cash went with him."

Theories of Marriage.

Boston Record: A new theory of suitability in marriage is offered by Mr. Howells' "Rev. David Sewell" in the current chapters of "A Minister's Charge." Or, if not a new theory, it is at least an expression of an unformulated idea growing in popular feeling of late years. This is, that it is much better for a woman to marry a man who is not quite up to her in intellectual development than for a man to marry a woman of much less mental stature. A man has more chance to grow mentally after marriage than a woman, according to the Howells-Sewell philosophy, and if his wife is noticeably inferior to begin with he is very likely to grow quite away from her, and thus lose any possibility of an intellectual companionship with her. If, on the other hand, she is somewhat his superior at the start, she is likely to lead him upward towards a more real companionship. The Rev. Mr. Sewell grows very earnest in this number, too, about the pernicious idea that a man and woman ought to go on with a proposed marriage from a false idea of honor after either one of them has discovered that the best possibilities for either are not to be realized in such a marriage.

The Grief of Cultured Boston.

New York Mail and Express: "We grieve," writes Miss Culture of Boston at Bar Harbor to a friend at home, "at the influx to this resort, once exclusively our own, of so many New-Yorkers of doubtful social position whose only prominence is due to audacity and the possession of wealth. Intellectuality is not conscicuous here, and we will be home earlier than ma planned when we left Boston."

How a Woman Boards a Street-Car.

Boston Gazette: How a woman's mind wavers as she approaches an open horse-car for a ride! She first thinks she will take the empty seat in front, but suddenly remembers that people on the front look very conspicuous, and she once heard of a woman getting hit in the head with a brake. She then turns her eye to the middle slip, only to conclude she isn't going to climb over that wheelbox anyway. There is another seat in the slip behind, she sees; but that hateful Mrs. Smart is in the one behind it, and she should have a fit to feel that she was looking her back all over all the way down-town. Just so she is wondering if that fat man on the rear seat will throw away his cigar if she sits there the conductor calls. "Here, lady!" grabs her by the arm, and inserts her in a space she hadn't noticed at all, but which she occupies serenely all the remainder of the way, unconscious of vituperative travelers about her who will just miss their trains.

Senator Beck's Thoughtful Wife.

Albany Journal: He is a warm-blooded, impulsive man, and when he spoke for twenty minutes Saturday he was soon drenched with perspiration, and he sat down in a very uncomfortable plight. Just then a page came to his desk and told him that Mrs. Beck wished to see him in his committee-room. Wondering what she wanted, he went there and found her taking from a valise a change of clothing! She told him that after he left for the Capitol she read in the morning paper that he was to speak, and knowing how hot it was, she had concluded to bring him a change of clothing. The cool, dry garments were soon substituted for wet attire, and the Senator, returning to the chamber, eulogized the forethought and care of his Kentucky wife.

Where Women Do Not Dress in White.

London World: A correspondent writes from Paris: "Apropos of the charming poem in last week's *World* ancnt 'A Woman in White,' it would be well for English ladies coming to the metropolis of politeness to avoid the costumes whose delightful coolness so pleasantly inspired your bard. I remember seeing a lady thus attired walking in the Elysian Fields—a veritable Beatrice—some weeks ago. It was an insanely hot day, and the costume was envisible in all respects; and yet its unfortunate wearer was literally guyed by the Parisians, so that she and her companion were forced to beat a hasty retreat to their hotel in the Rue de Rivoli. White, and nothing but white, is only worn in Paris in the day by brides and premieres communicants as the outward and visible sign of their innocence."

His "Sunday Girl."

(With interpolations by his Monday ditto.)

Her lips are like the red, red rose!
(So is her nose.)
Her face with peachblow color glows,
The tint which only Nature shows,
In flushing sea-shells, pink and faint.
(It ain't; it's paint!)

Her dainty form is my delight.
(Well, she's a sight!)
I wait for her, as summer days
Wait for the cooling evening haze,
Yet scarce can hear her footfall fine.
(She wears a hine!)

I am her first, her *very* first.
(Well, that's the worst.)
That lovely form (she's skin and bone)
Soon shall call my own, my own!
That form by connoisseurs admired.
(You make me tired!)

She's named the day. I wished it so.
(O, did you, though?)
And when the solemn deed is done,
Our two hearts welded into one,
We'll seek some distant sylvan spot.
(O, no, you'll not!)

EDWARD E. KIDDER.

More Honors for Women.

While announcing that Miss Amelia B. Edwards has received from Smith College, Northampton, Mass., the honorary degree of LL.D. the *Academy* expresses its belief that this is the first distinction of the kind ever bestowed upon a woman. That may be; but if so, it is no creditable to the stronger sex, or fair to the weaker. Lord Neaves, it will be remembered, was surprised that a woman, the Mistress of Hearts, "should descend to aspire to be Master of Arts," and went on to assert that "A Ministering Angel in Woman we see, And an Angel need covet no other Degree." But that is an old-fashioned sentiment. If Chloe, M. A., is still a figment of the imagination, and not to be met with out of Mortimer Collins' verse, we have become quite accustomed to Phyllis, M. D., and the other lady may soon be made possible, if not by Girton and Newnham, at least by the college of the late Mr. Holloway. Besides, the question is one of honorary degrees, and why should women be excluded from them? They deserve recognition at least as often as men do, and they would become the robes considerably better. How picturesque would be the spectacle presented by a baton of distinguished ladies summoned to Oxford or to Cambridge to receive the admiring tribute of those universities! How the undergraduates would applaud them to the echo! The modern Minerva in a cap and gown would be a joy indeed, even though she proved to be sometimes of uncertain age. All one could ask for would be that the degree should not be always LL.D. or D.C.L. It is not quite clear why Miss Edwards should have been made a Doctor of Laws because of her Egyptological researches. What we want are honorary degrees for all the spheres in which women are accustomed to distinguish themselves. We ought to have doctorates of all the arts and sciences, except that of domestic oratory, for which it would be of no use to confer distinctions, seeing that the accomplishment is so widely spread. —*London Globe.*

True to Her First Love.

She read Goethe till it hurt her, then let Schiller
almost kill her, for a rapt poetic spurter was
this lovely Amarilla!

Read Lucretius, grew facetious, with her jaw,
sir, over Chaucer; for this maid was rich as
Cœsus, in her deep poetic awe, sir!

In her bower Schopenhauer made her jolly melancholy, and she'd sit for many an hour
mourning over mortal folly.

Not with fool men, but with school men, her relations and flirtations, for these medieval
cool men warmed her icy admirations.

This Minerva sighed with fervor and with wo,
sir, for Spinoza; George and Henry could not
swerve her like Matilda, Sue, and Rosa.

"Be my own one," said a lone one, "let thy
taken heart awaken!" "No," she said, "I've
never known one whom I've loved but Francis Bacon!"
—*Tid-Bits.*

The Lace Ballet.

The six nationalities represented in the lace ballet, now being performed at the Empire Theatre in the "Palace of Pearl," says the *Dramatic Review*, are England, France, Belgium, Venice, Spain, and Malta. The costumes for the English set are of Honiton lace over pale blue satin, the hats, which are modeled after Gainsborough's famous Duchess of Devonshire, being of lace and transparent. Each set as it entered was preceded by its national banner, and the English pages, in Honiton lace and pale blue satin, having the arms of England embroidered on their breasts, were of the Cavalier period; Mlle. Luna, representing England, being dressed in Honiton lace, veil and draped skirt over white brocade. The French set had costumes of antique Valenciennes and point d'Alençon over coral satin, trimmed with tricolor ribbons, the Normandy caps and lace parasols having corresponding rosets and streamers; while the pages had pink brocade coats over royal blue velvet vests, embroidered in golden fleur-de-lys, of the time of Louis Quatorze. Belgium showed Brussels lace, caught up over peach satin, by the arms of Belgium, the pages wearing yellow cuirasses, trunk hose, and short mantles also embroidered with the national arms. Venice had point-de-Venise draped over orange satin, trimmed with pearls, Medicis collars, and fans on which glittered the Lion of St. Mark, while the pages in bronze and gold brocade had Venetian mantles of bronze plush edged with gold. Handsome as this set was, the Spanish one was handsomer and even more effective, although, being naturally entirely black, only relieved by the national color and the order of the Golden Fleece, it is more indescribable. The pages were in Toreador tunics, with the arms of Spain embroidered on the cuirasse; Mlle. Pertoldi, who represented Spain, wears black lace over yellow, with mantilla, comb, and scarlet pomegranates. Malta has its lace draped over ruby satin, caught up by silver Maltese crosses, and its pages are in ruby brocade, with large silver cross on breast, and Romeo mantles of Maltese lace.

Peaches Would Do.

Not long ago a handsome young salesman down in Georgia wrote the name of his girl on the wrapping-paper as it lay on the counter. He had often done so before, but concealed his tricks by tearing up the sack or wrapper on which he chanced to write. An order came for a peck of Irish potatoes. In delivering the goods the porter read the name which the lover had failed to erase. The salesman's best girl just declared she had ordered no potatoes. She recognized the handwriting, however, and said to the porter: "Tell him he can send a peck of peaches if he wants to."

Nilsson's New Home.

Mme. Christine Nilsson's new home at Madrid, where she will live after her coming marriage with the Comte de Miranda, is decorated in somewhat singular fashion, if we are to believe the *Independance Belge*. Wreaths, garlands, and faded bouquets presented to the singer cover the walls of the drawing-room, the boudoir is papered with the scores of the different operas in which Mme. Nilsson has sung, and the billiard-room is hung with laudatory articles cut from the journals of all nations. So at least declares the Brussels organ.

Some Fresh Fashion Fancies.

Some girls and young women are beginning to part and wave their hair again in the fashion so becoming to a certain type of face, in vogue a dozen years ago. The hair should be tied at the nape with a ribbon of the same color as the hair. Nothing can be neater, but the hair must be kept with exquisit care. Tortoise-shell combs and hairpins with ornamented tops are more worn than ever. They break easily, but they are certainly more effective than wire ones. It is said that after a woman has once been in Paris she is never again guilty of letting a wire pin show in her hair. If she continues to wear them she learns deftly to conceal them.

Little girls wear hats to match their gowns now as much as their elders do. A drawn or plaited hat of nainsook or muslin goes with each gown, and they are so simple that a skillful mother or elder sister may do all the little one's millinery with little trouble.

An Oriental-looking head covering called the turban capote is made of a broad stripe of tulle, velvet, or faille, surrounded by lace with a straw border or a garland of fine grass. On one side there is a tuft of flowers and on the other a ribbon bow tucked in among the folds.

Canvas and crêpe chemisets are made wider and so long that they almost form vests. The newest ones are made to wear with a wide collar and the deep cuffs that turn up outside the sleeves. Plaited chemisets of colored surahs are becoming for wear with wool gowns for late summer.

Tailor dresses with skirts of large blue and white plaid wools, with rough threads of red and olive, are made up for young girls. Plaid blue cheviot basques braided with silver are worn with them.

Polonaises are certainly coming back. Dressmakers hate to make them, but women who can wear them at all know how becoming they are, and they will be made in soft wools to wear over silk skirts.

Small pillows with plain slips have returned, and antique comfort has taken the place in the best homes of the big dressed-up pillows of the last 10 years.

Potpourri in a china jar makes a room fragrant for months. A simple recipe for preparing it is: Dry a half peck of rose petals in the sun, then put them in a stone jar and add two drachms of spikenard, one drachm of gum benjamin, one-fourth drachm of cloves and orris root, three grains of musk, and one-half drachm of sal prunelin. Break all well and mix with the rose leaves.

At Cannes, in France, one distillery alone uses in a season in the making of perfumes 140,000 pounds of orange flowers, the same of rose leaves, 20,000 pounds of acacia blooms, 20,000 pounds of jasmine flowers, 20,000 of tuberoses, and an unmeasured amount of Parma violets.

Tabac tulle strewn with gold, bronze, and copper-colored beads makes a charming and novel evening dress. Black tulle is very useful and pretty for a dancing dress, and may be made very effective with gold or steel beads or the new dark beetle-green ones.

WHAT SHALL WOMEN DO?

THE GREAT PROBLEM OF HOW TO BECOME SELF-SUPPORTING.

Hard-Worked and Poorly-Paid Factory and Shop Girls—The Foolish Prejudice Against Domestic Service—A Chance for Really Competent Dressmakers—Art and Other Industries Which May Be Profitably Followed—Woman's Gratifying Progress in the Learned Professions.

Among late facts in regard to woman's work is the statement made by the Hon. William L. Bowditch in his "Forgotten Woman in Massachusetts" that 20,000 young women in Boston are working ten hours a day for an average of less than $4 a week; furthermore, that there are many graduates of the Boston public schools, said to be the best in the world, who are working as shop girls for $3 a week, without even a prospect of an advance after a certain period of labor, the mere mention of such advance being often taken as occasion for dismissal. Some of these firms who pay but $3 a week also oblige their employés to take a vacation of from three to six weeks in winter and summer, when trade is dull, losing their own time. That these firms are rich and prosperous is proven by the fact that they pay from $50,000 to $100,000 a year for advertising, while the members live in princely magnificence. The proportion of women who support themselves is probably greater in Massachusetts than in any of the other States, which will account to some extent for there being so many unemployed. But the number of unemployed and the eagerness of women to earn even this pittance is no possible excuse for or extenuation of the selfishness and greed of firms who thus put their employés on starvation wages. If these women are of any use whatever to these firms they are of sufficient use to be paid wages whereby they may live lives of decency—a matter of simple impossibility upon $2 a week, and scarcely possible upon the $4 and $4.50 paid to such great numbers of young girls. If a boycott were ever in order it would certainly be so in such a case as this. Respectable people should certainly shun houses known to pay such wages as these to hard-working women.

The most astonishing thing about the unemployed women and the poorly-paid women of Massachusetts is the fact that nearly all of them might be employed in domestic service if they would, with good homes and good wages. But they prefer starving, or making a close approach to it, to occupying the position of servants. There are hundreds of households in Boston alone which are suffering for the help of these women, and cannot get it, and all through the Eastern and Middle States the facts are much the same. The reasons for this state of things may be good and sufficient, but it is difficult for a person on the outside to really comprehend what they may be. False pride and mistaken ideas of dignity and independence are probably among these reasons, but it seems scarcely possible that to these alone can be due the utter refusal of women to enter upon domestic service. Their refusal to do so is almost universal in this country. East and West are alike in this particular. The cry of housekeepers for help comes from Colorado, from Minnesota, from Kansas, and from New England alike, and the supply is not increasing. Few foreign-born girls work more than from three to five years after coming to this country—they usually marry within that time—and comparatively few children of foreign parents born in this country now take places as servants. The question of domestic help is really one of serious importance today in this country, and every year seems likely to increase that importance. The wages are now paid in almost all the cities, but in country places the wages are too low in many parts of the country, though more than the same class of girls can earn in shops or factories after paying board. Women who are strong enough to do really hard work, like washing, cleaning, and ironing, can earn a dollar a day almost anywhere, even in country places, but the number of such women is not great anywhere. Few women can endure such labor for any great length of time. Housekeepers and cooks are also well paid almost everywhere, and in laundries good wages can usually be relied upon. Good dressmakers are in demand everywhere, and a dollar a day is paid them in small villages and from $2 to $3 in cities. Those capable of keeping shops and doing satisfactory work are always wanted and can make excellent wages, if good managers. A thousand dollars a year is paid to some women in charge of dressmaking establishments kept by dry-goods firms, and even more than this in some instances. But the work is extremely hard, and few women are equal to it physically. The great call for good dressmakers everywhere suggests the need of some training-school for them on a larger scale than the present dressmaking shops. While so many women are almost starving over plain sewing and shop work, it seems a great pity that more of them cannot be fitted for first-class dressmaking, where they are sure of plenty of work and good pay.

In these purely domestic occupations women do not have to compete with men; hence they should be the first choice for the majority of uneducated women when the question of outside of domestic labor competition begins, and they are in almost every instance forced to work for less wages than men receive for the same work. Mr. Bowditch furnishes the following statistics:

In the manufacture of cotton goods the men mule-spinners received $1.57 a week, men frame-spinners $1 a week, and men ring-spinners (the third hands) $3.06 a week more than women received who did precisely the same kind of work. Girls as spare hands in reeling and warping earned $5.11 a week less than men, although reckoned as second hands at the same work. In the cloth-room women were paid $2.49 a week less than the men. In the manufacture of paper girl finishers earned $4.73 less than the men, and less even than the boys engaged. Men proof-readers received $12.48 a week more than women proof-readers. Women pressfeeders were paid $2.73 a week less than the men and women book compositors $4 a week less than the men. Women rubbermakers received $3.45 and women spoolers $2.58 a week less than the men doing the same work.

And so on through a great variety of occupations the women invariably receive less than the men. The injustice of this is patent on the face of the statements, but who is to remedy it and how are questions not easy to answer. These women must live, and they must take such wages as they can get, even though smarting under the injustice which pays them less than men for the same work. Perhaps a higher civilization will right the wrong, though the present outlook is not very hopeful even for that.

But when the hearts of the women of this country are the bitterest over these things, let them still remember that women are employed as guards at the crossings of Prussian State railways, with long hours and great exposure, for the sum of 19 cents a day; that in England they get 34 cents for making 1,000 bricks, and that in no country in Europe do their wages begin to compare with those paid in our own land. The one exception to this is the shop work done in large cities, where sewing women are paid almost as little as in London and other European cities.

Among other than purely domestic occupations for women the following are stated by the London Society for Promoting the Employment of Women to be the best paid and the work in them most satisfactory: House-decorating, glass-staining, designing wall-paper, cretonnes, etc., wood-engraving, wood-carving, lithography, plan-drawing, typewriting, bookkeeping, hairdressing, and printing. Some of these industries owe their rise to the South Kensington art schools, which have done so much to foster the art feeling in England. This is a field which might well be worked in this country, and some attempts to work it have already been made. Such work would afford a field for a large number of young women of education and some means, who now crowd the ranks of teachers in this country, that being almost the only avenue open to them. Fourteen hundred of them in the Chicago schools alone will give a little idea of their number. These industrial art schools teach art as applied to many and various industries. The finest schools of this kind are found at Munich, Dresden, Nuremberg, Berlin, and Vienna. The Dresden school, which is maintained by the State, is probably the finest, but all these institutions are models in their way. The Vienna school is especially noted for its designs for the beautiful Venetian point lace. Indeed, lace-making is a part of the Vienna art school work, and large numbers of peasant girls are instructed there in designing as well as lace-making. They then return to their homes and teach other women and girls, who do the work in their own homes. Some work which women can do in their own homes is imperatively demanded in America, and it is possible that artistic lace-making may be one of the things which will be found useful to our women in the future. But art schools must precede this, and they are not yet here on any large scale. In Paris sixty-five evening art schools are supported by the municipality alone, besides the numerous ones supported by religious orders, workingmen's societies and private enterprise. To these France owes in a large measure her undoubted superiority in all the art industries and much of the prosperity of the nation. When our country shall begin upon a course of industrial training in the public schools, and form large industrial art schools to supplement such training, we shall begin to have more employments where the fine touch and delicate senses of our educated girls will meet with the encouragement and the remuneration they deserve.

At present there are comparatively few avenues open to them. Teaching in its different forms is their one profession, and it is certainly the highest one they can have, and one of the pleasantest; and although somewhat overcrowded now, there is still a demand for the best, and in this as in everything else the law of the survival of the fittest must be allowed to work out its merciless results. Teachers half-fitted for their work will find it harder and harder year by year henceforth, and will finally be driven out altogether, to the infinit advantage of the schools. We must pity these poor girls who have essayed to do what they were unfitted for, but we cannot be sorry that the standard of a teacher's work is being rapidly raised in this country. Most girls who are fit to be teachers at all can, in these days of good high schools and normal schools, fit themselves properly for their work if they try, and when they do this is the only way to get employment they will doubtless do so.

In the practice of medicine women as a rule do well, when thoroughly educated for their work. There are probably fewer quacks among them than among an equal number of men. The conscientiousness of woman is among her chief recommendations to the office of physician. Very few women would dare rush into medical practice unprepared, while many men will do so. The more strict the laws are made in regard to thorough preparation for medical practice the better will it be for women. There is a little army of them already in this country, and the number is rapidly increasing. The majority of these physicians are doing very well financially. There are eight of them in Philadelphia whose annual practice averages $20,000 each, twelve whose income averages above $10,000, and twenty-two who are making $5,000 each. And in most of the large cities of the North there are female practitioners who are doing as well as those of Philadelphia. The prejudice against them has mostly died out now, except among the more ignorant classes, and their practice is among the very best families in the cities where they live. They have not gotten much of a foothold yet in small country places, where the work is much harder than in the cities, but they are gradually seeking even these strongholds of the male practitioner. There are women physicians who are consulted by the most eminent medical men of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and only a few fossils in the profession now hold out against them. They are gradually being appointed to have charge of the women in insane asylums and hospitals, and a few years will find one or more in every such institution in the land. This is demanded by every consideration of propriety and morality and will soon become the universal practice. Their success has been remarkable as far as they have been tried in this new field. But few persons can be found today who will deny their right to enter and their fitness for the medical profession, though but a generation ago they were looked upon as impudent innovators.

Women have made less progress as yet in the profession of law, though there are a few now practicing and doing fairly well in this country. There are a good many of them in journalism, and some very successful ones, and in this branch of work there will be a large increase during the next few years, such large numbers of college graduates are being sent out every year, and the avenues of labor open to them being so few. The teaching of music is one of the best-paying branches of woman's work today among women really fitted for it. And even those who are only half educated do better at teaching music than at most other things. In the larger towns and cities women are studying the violin now almost equally with the piano, and this gives employment to a large number of teachers of that instrument. It seems possible that little bands of women who could play music suitable for dancing might find regular employment at private houses, where small parties are given, or at afternoon receptions, where many ladies are becoming disgusted with full bands, whose noise drowns out all conversation. Two or three fine stringed instruments well played, by ladies who know what good music is and how to render it, would be a great improvement upon some of the bands who now shake the nerves and harrow the souls of party-givers. Often, too, at church sociables, clubs, and other informal gatherings, such a little band might find employment.

But it is useless to try to enumerate all the occupations to which woman is turning her attention today. It were almost easier to mention those to which she has not aspired. The best are those which are most sheltered and nearest to the life of the home. Incomparably the worst are those which throw her into promiscuous contact with men, who are too often brutal and even diabolical in their treatment of women who are forced to work under them or with them.

HATTIE TYNG GRISWOLD.

LADY LONDONDERRY.

A Woman Whose Connections Generally Seem to Be a Bad Lot.

New York World: Lady Londonderry, who is considered a great beauty, is credited with somewhat more intelligence than her lord and master. She is a great favorit at Marlborough House, but has incurred much unpopularity in London society by reason of her intolerable arrogance. No greater contrast can be imagined than that between the new Vice-Reine and the Countess of Aberdeen, whose pretty face, kindly smile, and winning ways endeared her to all. Lady Londonderry is the sister of Lord Shrewsbury, who at the age of 16 achieved a most unenviable reputation in connection with some shady horse transactions, which resulted in his appearance in a police court. In 1881 he eloped with Mrs. Mundy, a relative of Lord Byron, and, after tamely submitting to a horsewhipping on the part of the outraged husband, went off on a yachting expedition in the Mediterranean with Mrs. Mundy. Two brothers of the latter—the Messrs. Morewood, at the present moment, I believe, residing in Virginia—traveled with the enamored couple and created at the various ports where the yacht touched a healthy impression as to the morality of the British aristocracy. On her return to England Lord Shrewsbury, meeting old Mrs. Morehead (at that time his mother-in-law de la main gauche) at a railway station, was the victim of a most ridiculous assault on the part of the old lady, who used her umbrella on the head and shoulders of England's Premier Earl with considerable vigor, to the delight of the assembled crowd. The divorce was obtained from Mrs. Mundy just in time to enable Lord Shrewsbury to marry the lady before the birth of Lord Ingestre, who made his appearance in the world about three weeks after the ceremony.

A Painful Experience.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* "I loved this kid's mother. She was a rich and beautiful widow, and I was madly in love with her. I was actually contemplating—in fact, I had just got to the point of putting the delicate question. We were in the drawing-room. The kid was playing in the corner. Forgetting all about that I put my arms fervently around the widow's waist and implanted a passionate kiss upon her lips, when the kid started up and rushed at me. 'Don't you kill my mamma,' and ran screaming into the kitchen calling for the servants."

"That needn't have——"

"What? Marry a widow with a child like that. But the worst came a few nights after. I called at the house. There were several ladies there, and the kid was being petted all around. Of course, the widow was all right, but that confounded child deliberately turned her back. I didn't mind that, but the mother, to be nice, said:

"'You darling child, don't you know Mr. ——?'

"'O, yes,' said the imp, very pertly, 'O, yes, I know you; you are the man that bited my mamma.' I need not—I could not—describe the effect."

For an August Day.

All the world seems very dreary,
And our toiling makes us weary,
And we sigh for generous draughts of lemonade,
When the sun is redly glowing,
And the the perspiration's flowing,
And the mercury's at ninety in the shade.

When the flies are irritating,
And a-down the bald head skating,
By what method shall our misery be allayed?
Shall we seek the ocean beaches
Where mosquitoes cannot reach us
When the mercury's at ninety in the shade?

Let us understand it fully
That we've got to take things coolly
And nothing stronger drink than lemonade,
Put all care aside and worry
And do nothing in a hurry
When the mercury's at ninety in the shade.
—*Boston Courier.*

THE WOMEN OF CHICAGO.

THE LOVELY PEDAL EXTREMITIES WHICH CARRY THEM ABOUT.

Peculiarities of the Feet of the North Side, the South Side, and the West Side Belle—La Salle Street Office Girls and Their Footwear—Effectiveness of the "Baby Stare"—An Envious Libeler Who Has Probably Been Jilted by One of Our Belles.

Chicago Letter in New York *Telegram:* Many papers of the United States have from time to time been plastered with cuts and paragraphs of huge pedals and flat shoes, labeled "Chicago!" Well, when it comes down to the point of accuracy the publications are libelous and the models bad existence only in the mind of the artist. In short, the stories are the worst kind of falsehoods, as any international exhibit of shoemakers' lasts would prove. Taking a sectional view of Chicago's "understandings," to the ladies of the North Side belongs the prize for little feet. They are to be seen on the carriage steps, along the avenue and Lake-Shore drive, on tennis and archery lawns in the afternoon, and later in the day decorate the carpet-covered front steps. In the winter time they are detected in the snow, and at all times and all places Rush, Cass, Indiana, Ontario, and State streets, and Bellevue, Walton, and Delaware places have rejoiced in the tiny feet of their mothers, sisters, wives, and daughters. The South Side fashionables revel in narrow soles and small ankles, but the feet are too long to be artistic; while the West-Siders ape the Boston girls and run to low heels, broad soles, and full toes, in which the lines of beauty are sacrificed to comfort.

But of all feet in Chicago those of the La Salle street office girls are the most remarkable. Among the bookkeepers, bill clerks, typewriters, stenographers, and cashiers it is very possible that all shapes, sizes, and widths are to be found; but, whatever may be said against the foot, the shoes are certainly matchless. They are not the $13 French boots that prevail in the South Side Dancing Club, of which Mrs. George M. Pullman is presiding patroness; nor even the $9 kid shoes fancied by the amateur musicales led by Mrs. John M. Clark, for it must be remembered that these cheery, plucky little office women do not earn much more salary in a month than the above club women pay for shoes in a week. Besides, kid shoes do not polish, and for that very reason they are tabooed. In the aggregate the boot is a $3 curso or fine morocco bought with the understanding that the buttons will be moved gratis whenever required. The shoes fit like nothing short of a custom order can be made to fit, and as soon as the leather begins to stretch the clerk is requested to "set back" the buttons, and the spry little customer steps off feeling as snugly booted as though newly shod. And now comes the secret of their reputation for nice feet—shoe polish. And how they do shine! About 4 o'clock the bootblacks make their appearance to brighten up the shoes of the "bosses" and head clerks, who leave the office in order to take the 5 o'clock trains and cars for their homes. They are no sooner off than "boots" comes back "to see if misses wants a soft shine," as she certainly does, unless it is storming hard enough for rubbers. Her foot is firmly planted on the box and the polish that is rubbed on her $3 boots would puzzle the dame up-town who sponges her French kids to make them shine.

When the work is done she pulls out a little leather worn purse containing a few stamps, a note or two, and possibly a dollar in change. She matches pennies with the grimy garcon to see if she has to pay for the job, and if luck goes against him gives a merry giggle and tells him "it will be his turn next" and a pleasant good-night. The ragamuffin doesn't mind it in the least, for he goes off whistling like a mocking-bird. In offices where the girls get off at half-past 4 o'clock with the male clerks they take their shine in some dark or secluded part of the hall where they are likely to be out of the way and free from notice, and a rambie through one of the big eight-story buildings between 4 and 5 any pleasant afternoon, will reveal dozens of young lady clerks getting their boots blackened. This habit of natty footgear is attended by various innovations—that is to say, the girls have their dresses cut only ankle deep and show an aversion to bottom ruffles and plaits, as the trimming rubs off the shines.

In company or in the street-car they are very manly in the way they pose their feet, and the girl habit of crossing them is no longer indulged in. They know the value of neatly polished shoes and arrange their attitude and skirts to keep them so. But it is not alone for their ebony-finished shoes that these La Salle street girls are distinguished. Besides being neat and trim they are good, brave, industrious little women, many of them aiding in the support and education of younger brothers and sisters. The brokers, speculators, and commission and insurance men they work for are little given to sentiment, and it is not an unusual thing for them to keep the stenographer till long past the supper hour writing letters that must be posted before the night mails close. When the gruff old grain merchant or the worried lawyer rings up a lunch of rolls and blackberries from the basement café he feels that this duty to the lady clerk is completed, and whether she remains till 7 or 9 o'clock feels no obligation in providing an escort, nor does she expect one. She removes her apron, folds and locks it up in a drawer, straightens the desk furniture, takes her chip hat and neat little jacket from the peg, pulls on a pair of gray silk gloves, and is off with as much grace and affability as though she expected to step into a carriage outside the door, instead of having to climb down half a dozen flights of stairs, unless the elevator boy is on night duty. It is no pleasant walk through La Salle street after dark, but evidently this fearless bread-winner has been over the ground before, and if the corridor deserts her she goes flying across the dark, deserted street, and is soon under the protecting care of the officer who patrols that beat. The bluecoat sees her to the corner and watches her board a car and ride off proudly to her home, three or four miles out.

The same guardian is utilized at the end of the route in case of fear, but, as a rule, she is a stranger to cowardice.

These girls, self reliant, intelligent, and reliable, never go into society, but there are no circles to which they would not be a credit. Their earnings range from $6 to $18 a week, according to experience and ability, and in the offices where they are employed there is not a man nor a boy who will not roll up his sleeves and double his fists to resent an indignity offered one of them. Like the newsboys, they are of a certain age, and they come and go as mysteriously. Now and then some of them are promoted to positions of trust, a few drift into shorthand schools to become instructors, some get court assignments, and a great many become the wives of clerks or officers in the concerns.

The "teeatees" in the shoe stores are handsomely upholstered, and after the customer is fitted with odd shoes she is conducted to a Turkish couch facing a wall of beveled mirror, where from thirty minutes to two hours are spent in studying effect. Patience is the predominating feature of the clerks, who think nothing of trying shoes on a petulant lady who all the time casts admiring glances into the mirror. The show is a good one. Every day more than a few gentlemen visit the place ostensibly to buy slippers for their wives, but really to satisfy their curiosity.

The Baby Stare.

Charleston News and Courier: We hope it will last; that the girls of Chicago will be able to continue it indefinitly; and that its acquisition and use will become general. Just such a stare as this has long been needed in the United States, and we are glad to know that it has been invented. Every young lady in the land ought to provide herself with a "baby stare" at once, and keep it in reserve for use whenever she appears in public. She has been stared at ever since she became a young lady, and it is now within her power to defend herself. There are puppies of more than eight weeks to be met always and everywhere, and as they will always continue to stare it is just as well to be prepared for them. To be able to look at one of these nuisances without seeing him, and with no more expression of intelligence than his appearance is calculated to excite, is a power worth the having. It should be taught in every well-regulated female seminary.

We hope, at any rate, that the hint we have given will induce some young ladies to try the virtues of the Chicago plan. Girls are quick to catch little arts and accomplishments from each other, and this one promises to be both useful and entertaining. Try it, by all means. There are ample opportunities for practicing the expression every day, and particularly Sunday. It would be a good plan to begin with the dummies who stand in rows at the church door, before and after service. Nothing else, it seems, will drive them away permanently. Let the young ladies of every congregation bring the "baby stare" to bear on them.

A Libel Upon Our Ladies.

Chicago Letter in Atlanta *Constitution:* The lack of beauty among the Chicago women, so often commented upon in newspapers, is a fact. Why this should be so is past finding out, but that it is so any one who is at all candid is bound to admit, and of course the Chicago men are far too gallant to be candid in this case. One seldom sees a pretty woman here either at church, on the promenade or drive, or at the theatre, and if a pretty face is seen, in nine cases out of ten the lady will be found to be a stranger. At the swell reception given by the Union League Club a few weeks ago on the occasion of its opening the new club-house on Jackson street, opposit the Post-Office, I saw many elegantly dressed and some fine-looking women, but scarcely any that might be called pretty, much less beautiful, and, as all the swellnesses were there with their swellest clothes on, I don't know that any one would have any better opportunity of judging of this matter of good looks, for, if ever a woman looks pretty, she certainly will with all the accessories of gaslight, brilliant toilet, etc. There were a good many ladies present from other cities, and when a face with anything like a claim to good looks would attract my attention I would make up my mind at once that she did not belong in Chicago.

IN WIG AND GOWN.

Lady Hayward had been to London to see her lawyers about some urgent business, and, leaving Lord Hayward to entertain the guests during her short absence, had gone alone, or rather with her maid. She had staid the night in town, in order to bring with her a new dress for a ball which was to be given at the castle the following evening.

At last the carriage dashed up to the door, driven very fast, for the coachman knew it was late. The first person who emerged from it was an exceedingly quiet-looking, well-dressed young woman—the maid evidently. She quickly disappeared and was followed by Lady Hayward, who instantly seized her husband's arm.

"I want to speak to you," said Lord Hayward, "before you dress; there's just time."

He followed her up to her dressing-room, where tea was waiting on a little table by the fire. Lady Hayward's maid had just put an easy wrapper temptingly ready, and was busy getting out a dinner dress for her mistress.

"I will send for you in a few minutes, Taylor," said Lady Hayward; and the perfectly-trained servant vanished at once.

"I wonder whether it's that girl, after all!" exclaimed Lord Hayward; "yet it seems impossible."

"Don't talk enigmas," said Lady Hayward imperiously, "there isn't time. What is the matter?" She was pouring out her tea as she spoke, and now began to sip it.

"More things have disappeared," said Lord Hayward, in a low voice, "and this time it's worse. The old Duchess has lost a big diamond ring, and your sister's diamond necklace is gone."

Lady Hayward put down her tea.

"Vernon, this is awful," she said. "What are we to do? Who can it be? It's absurd to talk about Taylor; she was with me in town."

"Ah, but we can't tell exactly what time the things were taken; she may have gotten rid of them in London. It was when you took her to town with you last that your diamond brooch went."

"So it was," said Lady Hayward. "But that makes no difference. The brooch was taken while we were away. Besides, the thing is absurd. Taylor is above suspicion. I know the girl so well. Why, Vernon, she went with me all through France and Italy when I joined you in Rome; we were always together, and I used to talk to her a great deal. She is a very superior girl. No; it would be most unjust to suspect Taylor."

"Well, there is no one else," said Lord Hayward dejectedly, "except poor little Rose Mannering."

"Poor little Rose Mannering" was the governess who took charge of their one little girl.

"Absurd!" said Lady Hayward. And so it was on the face of it. They knew Rose Mannering's family well; she was a lady, and little more than a child.

A silence followed, during which both looked into the f

TIN IN THE BLACK HILLS.

IT IS THERE, BUT THE FUTURE MUST DEVELOP ITS VALUE.

The Mines at Present Are Merely Prospect-Holes, Though the Indications Are Exceedingly Promising—Packing Up Tourmaline for Tin—Where the Real Ore Is Found and How It Is Taken Out—A Fairy Story Exposed.

RAPID CITY, Dak., Aug. 10.—[Special Correondence.]—By the completion of the railroad o Rapid City, in the centre of the eastern slope of the foothills, the Black Hills are brought as near Chicago today as St. Paul was twenty years ago, as near as the South Atlantic States are today, and much nearer and in more direct relation than Canada, Mexico, or even the Pacific States. July 5 of this year saw the Chicago & Northwestern lines completed to the Black Hills, thus changing the conditions of investigation and knowledge of the hills. Eleven years ago the savage danced his war-dance here and scalp-locks streamed in the wind where now the school children are playing.

It seems strange that a spot of the globe so long avoided should at last contribute to man's necessities in an entirely unexpected way, and in a direction from which mankind had nearly ceased looking for help—the production of tin. The world is getting in a bad way for its supply of this metal, with its main source—Cornwall—worked to over 3,000 feet below the surface, and the difficulties of mining increasing with the depth in an almost geometric ratio—the ores low grade at the best—and the islands of the Indian Ocean never yielding anything but stream tin, which has been worked by the Chinese from time immemorial. The two or three other localities on the world's map yielding tin produce at the best such limited quantities as to but slightly influence the total output. The conditions were such at the time of the reported discoveries in the Black Hills that the world must soon have looked for a substitute for the metal tin. Chicago alone in a prosperous year can and will manufacture half the world's present supply of tin-plate. Appreciating the value of this reputed "find," the addition of a new industry, and the stimulus a new natural discovery might have on the world's progress, THE TRIBUNE sent a special correspondent into this field, within the portals of the Black Hills. It will be the object of the present letter to recount what he saw in the course of a journey to Harney's Peak and the tin region thereabouts.

The approved road to Harney's Peak is by following an old Indian trail which leads southwesterly from Rapid City obliquely across the foothills and the broad red valley that surrounds the hills, up the limestone slopes from whose abrupt inner escarpments, tree-covered and fantastic, one looks to the west, the north, the south upon a wilderness of forest-covered mountain and valley, with crags and walls in profusion. One looks ahead and a sheer wall of mountain rises before one. The impression is strong that one must retrace his steps. It takes hours of blind experience to rest assured that a way always opens before you. It is like the old-time labyrinth: one wants a clew. Soon you learn that the clew is the charming mountain brook, now rushing madly past you, at times lurking in sheltered pools, lying under the shadow of a huge rock. The divide between the stream you are pursuing and the next stream on the right or left is in places but a low ridge thickly grown with pines. To a stranger the mystery is how wagon roads are possible except as great engineering feats and with enormous outlays of work. While rather rough in places, yet along some of the parks wagon-roads are as smooth as Chicago boulevards and infinitely more diversified. Along the road a deep rut or furrow is noticeable. It is an old Indian trail. Paths, roads, all landmarks of travel here are known as trails. For generations these strange people, when compelled to cross the hills, have trailed their lodge-poles in this same furrow, and in the hills the trail can be followed for hundreds of miles; it is as plain as the peaks themselves. Climbing over the Potsdam sandstone, as you pause on the crest of it, you are on the brink of one of the strangest natural formations in the world. Looking from this sandstone ridge, from one to three miles in front of you rises the Limestone range, less destructible than the Potsdam on which you stand. It is higher, more subject to storms, and more fantastic than any but the central upheavals. The two named formations form concentrics all around and inclosing the hills proper. Between the two lies hollowed out a broad red valley, all underlaid with gypsum. It has weathered out and dissolved away into its present shape. The Indians called it the race-course, and as it surrounds the entire hills on every side, with its striking mounds of vivid red and an occasional spot of glittering, pearly white, where the gypsum has been denuded of grass, it is a striking and strange scene. The economic value of the old valley is past comprehension. Here are more than a thousand square miles of superior gypsum, with an empire of agricultural lands to the east, west, north, and south waiting for it. In all probability it will always be chiefly renowned as one of the most striking characteristics in a striking and characteristic neighborhood.

We reach the melancholy little mining-camp of Rockerville, part way up one of the limestone ranges. Gold was panned out here in 1876. In 1877 mining began, and before the close of the year more than 500 miners built their cabins on the slopes. One of the most flumes to be seen in the hills was built by a company of New York capitalists at a cost of $350,000. Although but little used, a large volume of water gushes from it and races away through the cañon, with here and there a solitary miner washing out his pan of dirt from its superabundant volume. Although most of the cabins are deserted, with roofs sunken in and fallen into decay, and a terrible melancholy has visibly preëmpted the hot, devastated, treeless, scarred ravine in which this most melancholy of occupations is followed; still operations are about to be resumed on a more extensive scale than ever. No less than $1,000,000 of placer gold was taken out in one year; probably $2,000,000 in all has been rescued from this locality. Thousands of acres suitable for hydraulic mining will be crossed on every hour's journey.

Gen. Custer's report on the evenness of the deposit of gold throughout the area of the hills is remarkable in its accuracy. Your correspondent several times in several different parts of the Hills, without any previous experience, took a pan and shovel and never once failed to get a color of gold in a few minutes' work. Hydraulic mining requires capital, mining and engineering experience, and skill and managing ability of the highest order. Several enterprises in the southern hills are opening up this year, mostly by men of capital acquired in mining operations elsewhere, although some Eastern and English capital is being invested.

As we emerge upon a park a loud explosion in the depths of the pine-clad wilderness ahead evokes an expression from my guide that "Bill must be at it." Seeing inquiry in my face, he adds that "Bill is heading into the mountain to cut his vein of tin-bearing rock." We dismount and work our way up a hillside so steep, so covered with loose, slippery shingles of slate, that keeping a foothold is precarious, and, once lost, the momentum gained in an instant must carry one to the bottom but for the thickly-growing pines. This pine, which naturalists have called the Norway pine, looks to the practiced eye more like a bastard pine—a cross between the Southern pitch and the white pine. It is of great value in the mining operations, many of which would come to a standstill but for its abundant presence. It grows everywhere and, although not so large as the Michigan pine, the trees are frequently found three feet in diameter. They cover alike the valley, the hillsides, and the mountain-tops, growing in the most inaccessible places. My guide, pointing to one on a dizzy cliff where it looked like a Swiss toy fir-tree, said it was over 100 feet high. It was growing in a cleft in the rock, bare of verdure, apparently without soil or moisture.

We came upon three men part way up the mountain drilling holes at the head of a short tunnel, perhaps twenty feet. They had blasted into the rocks at a distance of 100 feet, and expected to cut the ledge of tin-bearing rock about 100 feet below where it cropped out on the surface above them. The vein dipped very slightly to the northeast away from the central core of the hills. The lead rose sharply defined as to color and surroundings, standing out a dike of rock of almost unvarying width, obliquely crossing the hills and losing itself in the gulch in the mass of detritus with which the rock was deeply buried. But away up on the next hill the same characteristics were observable to the most inexperienced eye, and doubtless the same lode can yet be followed to the point where Nature has buried her treasure. Examining the ledge more closely we found the ore contained in well-defined walls of slate or granit. Generally the foot wall is of one and the hanging wall of the other rock. The tin crystals or cassiterite is a purplish-black crystal of pyramidal form, with reëntering angles. Crush it, and it leaves a peculiar steel-gray powder. It is frequently confounded with tourmaline, which it certainly much resembles, and is enveloped in the same rocky matrix in which the cassiterite is found. Already it is reported that unwary investors have been taken in by sharp practitioners on account of this resemblance, and a worthless indication of tourmaline has been made to masquerade as a tin mine. The report is not verified, yet the trick could easily be done. The difference is easily known only after quite an experience. Tourmaline crystals are blacker, or of a blue-black hue, and cylindrical, while tin is pyramidal. The crystals of tin in the region visited are mostly massive and irregular, not being freely interspersed in the rocky matrix, which is mostly a free working albite, although large masses of micaceous schist are interjected. The tin occurs mainly in the albite.

The hills in this locality—Palmer's and Grizzly Gulche's—are all taken up by miners' claims under the Mineral act. All full claims are 300x1,500 feet, or about twenty acres. In order to protect a valuable lode, side claims are usually located without regard to their value, but to prevent enemies going into the bowles of the earth and working on the hidden riches you claim at the surface. Fractions of claims are common commodities in these mining countries. Under the Mineral act eight persons can each take out claims and have the title issue to one as trustee, thus putting 160 acres in one's control.

It was recently stated in a newspaper article on the tin region of the Black Hills that a certain company of Eastern capitalists had captured all the valuable tin deposits and ledges in the Black Hills, and controlled all valuable and essential water rights and other properties without which tin production could not be successfully engaged in. The writer evidently altogether ignored the rest of the hills as much as though they were not in existence. The miners whom your correspondent met vigorously denied that any one company could control more than a very small part of the Black Hills.

From near the highest point of the "Bob Ingersoll" ledge one gets a remarkable panoramic view which is worth a journey over half a continent to see. Harney Peak was on my right, one side in a gloom of royal purple, the other gilded with the declining sun, and a succession of sharp peaks beyond, too awe-inspiring to be lovely, too beautiful to turn from. A wilderness of pine-clad hills and formidable rock walls as far as the eye could reach. To the east, way beyond the tree tops on the neighboring hills, as if suspended in mid air, one sees the "Bad Lands," fifty miles away. Great, dark expanses of land alternate with beautifully-tinted areas. Puzzled, I turn to my guide for an explanation. "It's only the sunshine chasing the shadows of the clouds away." Those remarkable objects, the hay-stack and railroad buttes of the Bad Lands, seem as if suspended in air. The railroad butte, as it is projected against the sky, bears a striking resemblence to a train of cars.

There are several claims in this group around the Bob Ingersoll, owned by the before-mentioned Eastern company. I cannot discover that they possess any striking superiority over the other claims. None of them are developed further than knocking off a little hole in the ground. Tin there is undeniably. One can break open pieces of float down in the gulches and the eagerly-sought black particles are often found than absent, but it occurs in all these groups in a massive aggregation of crystals, and the lode may be barren of cassiterite for long distances, or not containing more than ½ of 1 per cent. Deep mining will develop the real value of these mines. At present they are only prospect-holes, with plenty of pleasant, first-class indications. The mica schist here is of the most coarse-grained variety your correspondent has ever seen.

A thunder-shower, the second encountered in the day, drove us to shelter in Harney City, a place where 500 miners lived the first year of the excitement over gold in the hills. Now twenty-five fill the roster. F. F.

ALL IN THE NAME.

The Legendary Nomenclature of Lake Michigan's Straits and Islands.

Milwaukee *Sentinel:* No other geographical region in the world has such an odd and puzzling terminology as that presented by the islands, straits, rivers, cities, and villages of Lake Michigan. It was here that the Frenchmen attempted to spell the Indian names of places, and that the Anglo-Saxon tried to pronounce that spelling. Being the heir of his predecessor, the latter handed down verbally his way of pronouncing the French spelling of Indian words until it has become next to an impossibility to extract any meaning from most of them. In many instances where the original sound resembled some English word, the latter was substituted without asking whether there was any relationship between the name and the object. Among the very few names with a meaning is that of Death's Door, the strait that separates Door County Peninsula from Washington Island and connects Green Bay with the lake proper. The legend is related in two ways, but both accounts agree in that about 100 years ago a large number of Indians and half-breeds were drowned here. In Door County itself the story goes that 200 or 300 redskins tried to cross over on the ice one winter before the crust was sufficiently strong and were drowned. Another version, and that which Capt. Tuttle of Milwaukee tells, is to the effect that after the Revolution the Government established an agency on the little Island of Mackinac, in Lake Huron, just east of the straits that connect it with Lake Michigan. The Indians dwelling on the shores of Green Bay were among those who had to get their rations here, going back and forth by boat. In returning from one of these expeditions they tried to make the straits separating Washington Island from the main land in a furious storm, when all were lost. The exact number can only be approximated, but it did not exceed 200 in all probability. Traces of this legend can be found both among the Indians and old white population all around the lower lake. The French called the straits Porte du Morte, which continues as the official name on the charts, but has been displaced by the translation, "Death's Door," among the sailors.

Perhaps no other word better illustrates the strange metamorphosis that many have undergone than that of Skillig'lieo, the official name of a little island and lighthouse off the lower Michigan Peninsula near the foot of the lake. Its French name was Isle aux Galets, until the heavy English tongue wrought a transformation that was at last adopted by the Government. In the same manner Waugoschance light became "Wabbe Shanks," which undoubtedly conveyed a much more beautiful meaning to the mind of the simple sailor. Bois Blanc, a Lake Huron island near the Mackinaw Straits, became "Bobalow." It is plain, had there been real "white woods" on it, this would not have occurred.

As a rule some of the English names do not go amiss entirely, and it is safe to say that there is some mud in Mud Bay and a few white-fish in Whitefish Bay. But whether there was a louse on Louse Island, east of Washington Island, Capt. Tuttle, when asked, could not say. He was positive, though, that there was no resemblance between the little stretch of beach and the aforesaid animal. As far as Poverty Island was concerned there is nothing on it—not even poverty. And while there probably was and would be some whisky on Whisky Island, it was doubtful, he said, whether another squaw would ever again tread the place named in her honor. What is now known as Bailey's Harbor in Door County the French called Gibraltar, from the perpendicular ridge of limestone facing the shore about twenty rods inland.

An Unknown Official.

Washington Letter: A fine-looking gentleman walked on the floor of the House today and stood for awhile on the Democratic side. A large number of the members looked at him as if to say, "What are you doing here?" The gentleman, who was dressed with extreme care and looked the very pink of perfection, walked up and down for a short time, but no one seemed to recognize him. He felt uncomfortable and finally made a motion towards the door as if to go out, when suddenly he nearly ran against Sam Randall. The member from Pennsylvania looked up and recognizing the Secretary of War stretched out his hand and bade him "good-day." Mr. Endicott looked relieved to find some one who knew him. Mr. Randall then took the Secretary and introduced him to a number of the Democratic members, and at last Mr. Endicott felt at home. It is strange, but very few members know Secretary Endicott even by sight. When he attempted to enter the House he was stopped by the doorkeeper, who at first would not believe him when he said he was the Secretary of War.

It Makes a Difference.

Detroit *Free Press:* "Are you a British or an American subject?"

"Well, that depends."

"On what?"

"You see, ordinarily I am an American subject. But if I were imprisoned in Mexico, for instance, I would be a British subject, and don't fail to recollect it."

THE NEGRO AT HIS BEST.

THE NEW CIVILIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA SEA ISLANDS.

What Becomes of the Negro When Left Alone by the Superior Race—A Visit to and an Interesting Sketch of the "Semi-Barbarous Hordes of Beaufort"—Pleasant Pictures of Contentment and Progress.

St. Helena (S. C.) Letter in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The scene was a revelation. Not one of the old cabins, the quarters of before the War, was to be seen, but from the slight elevation given by the buggy there could be counted within a stretch of a mile twenty or more two-story neatly-painted houses, each with that indispensable feature of Southern architecture, the gallery, and some with double galleries, all with window-sash and glass. Clustered about each farm-house were the little collection of buildings, the granary, the barn, and the buggy shed.

The cotton and corn rows ran down to the road so close that the wheels brushed the stalks. If there was a little patch of grass a cow was picketed. Some of the people were in the field piying the hoes, but for the most part the outdoor toilers were men. Busied around the houses could be seen the women—"idle labor," the old South Carolina planter would have commented with a groan.

A long bridge connects Lady's and St. Helena Islands. The conditions are everywhere much the same. On St. Helena, which is larger, there are public halls for the societies, a library of 5,000 volumes, and other evidences of progressive civilization.

The General said the trip would not be complete without a call upon Miss Towne. Miss Towne, he explained, was a lady of culture and means, highly connected in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Boston, who had come here at the close of the War to superintend educational work among the freedmen. Her mission had resulted in her purchase of Frogmore, one of the old plantations of St. Helena, and here she was still living, in the midst of these colored people. She, the General said, was well fitted to give an opinion as to the capacity of the colored people to become good and independent citizens.

Sitting on the wide porch of her comfortable mansion, full to overflowing with pictures and books and all the little belongings of a home, Miss Towne talked not as an enthusiast, but as a practical, observing woman.

"You see, on St. Helena," she said, "what the colored man will do when he has had a fair chance. For that is all he has had here on these sea islands. The Government sold him the land at a cheap price, but there has been no charity dispensed here. Northern people have furnished a school, and that is all. There has been no overseeing or directing of them. These people have reached the condition in which you see them by natural development."

"You think there is every reason to be satisfied with the progress that these people have made?"

"Yes," was the reply. "It has taken twenty-five years for St. Helena to come to the condition in which you see it. We Northern people expected great things of the colored people. We thought five years would be enough to fit them for citizenship and other responsibilities. We were mistaken. Those who knew the colored people best thought they never could be made anything of but serfs and tenantry. They were mistaken too. The colored people here are far ahead of where those who knew them as slaves thought they would be."

"Are they saving and careful of their means?"

"As regards money, they use that very freely. They have had such a terrible experience that it is little wonder they feel like spending. When they had just begun to save they had such a shock from the breaking of the Freedmen's Bank. Then they trusted their money in the hands of white men, who carried it off. They had it under their chimneys, and it burned. They invested in co-operative stores and put men in charge who didn't know how to manage the business. You see their experience hasn't been such as to encourage them to save money. Now, with their living they are very thoughtful, and look a long way ahead. I have been offering $1 a bushel for potatoes, but they won't dig them. They say potatoes are only half grown, and that it pays better to dig them. I say to them: 'Very well, if you wait till the potatoes are grown I shall only pay you half as much.' 'Can't help that, Miss Towne,' they say; 'can't dig potatoes till they are grown.' So it is with corn. They have a regular time to commence using their corn, and will go hungry before it touch it earlier. I have said to them: 'Why don't you feed the children corn? You are making them sick keeping them on potatoes so long.' They will say: 'Not time to feed corn yet, Miss Towne; if we feed corn now we shall run out before the next crop.' They must make 'crop catch ambitious to be a journalist. I would like a position on your Paper. I am willing to begin at the bottom at something easy and work up. If you have a vacancy in a place of this kind—say Proof Reader or Exchange Editor would like to hear from you. Would say that Salery is no special object, Yours Truly, ——

P. S.—I played First Base in our Colledge Nine for two years and beat the record. Think I can stand the work.

The young man didn't get a place on this particular paper, but he is open for an engagement on any first-class journal that would like to start a good first-baseman on the royal road to journalism.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Address Warden McClaughry.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me to whom I must apply to obtain a pass to visit the Penitentiary at Joliet. Respectfully, C. C. SEYMOUR.

A Disease of Soft Maple Trees.

ROCHELLE, Ill., Aug. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The soft maple trees in this part of the State are afflicted with a disease which seems in a fair way to cause their death. A substance resembling cotton wool or spider's net covers the smaller branches. For a short time the leaves have been infected with small green insects. The leaves dry and fall from the tree. Will some one suggest the cause and cure? Y. J.

The Plantains on the Government Lawn.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Possibly you may cause the attention of the Federal authorities to be directed towards the lawn in front of the Government Building. The delicate plantain plants, which have thus far been tenderly nursed by the representatives of the Government, are in danger of being impeded in their growth by common grass, which has in occasional places found its lodgment among them. Is there no custodian of plantains? If this office has not been created pray suggest to the proper authorities the necessity for it. There will be no trouble in finding one of the "unterrified" to take the place. R. S. W.

The Great Eastern on Exhibition.

London *Times:* Mr. Edward de Mattos, Managing Director of the London Traders (Limited), writes from No. 11 Great St. Helens, July 21: "With reference to the paragraph in your issue of the 20th inst., reporting a special meeting of the Committee of the Workingmen's Lord-Day's Rest Association as affecting the steamship Great Eastern, to which my attention has been called, I shall be glad if you would permit me on behalf of the owners of the vessel to state that the steamer being let under a charter party we have no power to restrain the charterers from exhibiting her Sundays. At the same time the exhibition is proceeding in a very harmless fashion, and I am, moreover, glad to state that I have information that the sacred music hitherto held on board Sundays has been stopped. Although the number visiting the ship week-days is very large, her spacious decks afford sufficient room on board for an even greater number, so that any one anxious to visit the vessel can readily do so then without any necessity existing of trenching on the quietude and rest of the Sunday."

The Metropolitan Newspaper So-Called.

Washington *Hatchet:* Scene: New York newspaper office; time Sunday night.

Managing editor—Are the affidavits made out on today's circulation?

Serf—Yes.

M. E.—Has the account of how the paper was delivered in Podunk before supper Saturday night been written up yet?

Serf—Yes.

M. E.—All right, then. Close her up. That's all we need for a Monday issue.

A DYNAMITE EXPERIMENT.

Officer 4-11-44 Gets Hold of a Gas-Pipe Bomb—A Terrible Lesson.

"Le's see now. Here's a four-inch fuse. It burns wan inch a minute. I'll loight it an' thin have four minutes to foind a safe sphot to see the explosihn. I wondher now (striking a match), will it make much of a noise? It's funny stuff this dynamoit. A-ha there, loit will yez? Phy the divil don't ye loit? A-h-h, there ye go, me buckoo. Murther, luk how it spits fire! Begorra, it luks loike it would burn in four seconds instead of minutes. Be me sowl! ——"

He was right: it was seconds instead of minutes.

AN AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN.

A Youth Who Is Bound to Make His Mark in the World.

THE TRIBUNE presents above the portrait of a young gentleman who recently applied to a newspaper proprietor for a position in a letter of which the following is a copy:

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I am a colledge Graduate

AN HISTORIC DIAMOND.

THE WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF A CINCINNATI LABORER.

A Gem of Great Value Found by a Laborer in an Ohio River Bowlder—Believed to Be the Famous Piggott Diamond, Presented to His Lady Love by the Pasha of Egypt and Lost at Blennerhassett's Island.

Cincinnati *Enquirer:* The 3d day of August Charles Russell, a yellow fellow, worked at the bowlder-crushing machine on McFarland street, between Elm and Plum. It was his duty that day, for he had taken the place of a man who was sick, to remove the crushed bowlders, so as not to interfere with the work of the machine, and shovel those that spilled into the wagons. The work was new to him, but he gave it his undivided attention. Toward 4 o'clock in the afternoon as was noticed, or, rather, afterward, when their attention was called to it, some of his fellow-workmen remembered his picking up a piece of one of the crushed bowlders and putting it quietly away in his pantaloons pocket.

"I'll keep that to remember the job by," he naïvely observed to Pat O'Brien, one of the men who stood near him. The following day Russell did not come to work, and another man was soon found to take his place. In a few weeks he was forgotten, and it is doubtful if any of his fellow-workmen, or the boss even, could have recalled the man or his name.

The day following, which was the 4th, a man, evidently a laborer, but who was neatly dressed, presented himself at a well-known jewelry store on Fourth street, and, asking for the proprietor, said: "I have a peculiar stone which I would like to know the value of as well as what it is." "Let me see it." Unrolling a red bandana handkerchief which was tied in several knots, and taking out a buckskin bag, the man laid a good-sized stone on the counter, which sparkled and glistened and shed its rays in all directions.

"You are a fortunate man," said the jeweler, "that stone is worth $125,000 to $150,000. It weighs 82½ carats. What are you going to do with it?" "I shall sell it," replied the man. The stone was handed back, and an *Enquirer* man who chanced to be in the store and knowing the jewels well ventured to remark as the man went out: "Where could that fellow have got such a valuable stone? Could he have stolen it?" "I ought to have called the patrol. However, it's no affair of mine. He paid me $5 for my trouble, and I don't know as it's my business to play detective on my customers."

To a reporter Russell afterward said: "Well, I didn't steal it, I can tell you, although I know it looks queer for the likes of me to be having so valuable a stone. The fact is, the more I think of it myself the queerer I think it is. Come up to my room and I'll tell you all about it."

He led the way up a couple of flights of rickety back-stairs and opened the door of a small room, containing a plain bed, one chair, and a table, seated himself upon the edge of the bed and gave the reporter the chair. "Where did I get the stone, you want to know? Well, I worked for the Bowler Company on McFarland street the 3d of August, and as I was watching the big wheel crush the bowlders I spied something shining.

"I picked it up and found the diamond fastened into the middle of the bowlder. I stuck it into my pocket, and, bringing it home, picked it out by the aid of a hammer and awl, and took it to the jeweler as you saw me.

"But, Charlie, that will make you rich."

"I know it, and I mean to dispose of it, buy me a little place, and settle down for the rest of my days."

The Mystery Is Solved.

In the fall of 1806 the celebrated Aaron Burr, ex-Vice-President of the United States, having killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel, paid a visit to Blennerhassett's Island, containing 170 acres, and located at the mouth of the Little Kanawha. The head of the house was absent at the time, but Mr. Burr was royally entertained by Mrs. Blennerhassett, a highly accomplished lady, who afterward wrote a glowing account of the distinguished visit. He was accompanied on this occasion by a Mrs. Clark, as recorded by Judge Safford in his life of the unfortunate Blennerhassett.

Burr, in a letter to Theodosia Burr (Mrs. Alston), who was lost at sea in Charleston (S. C.) Harbor on a voyage to go to her father in New York, speaks of this visit to Mrs. Blennerhassett, and says: "One of those unfortunate occurrences happened as we were leaving the island that I deeply regret. Luella, who accompanied me, as we were embarking from the island, dropped a valuable diamond. She was much affected at the loss, for, in addition to its value, she had obtained it in Cairo, Egypt, but under what circumstances she didn't tell me." This Luella was Mrs. Clark, and on tracing up her ancestry it was ascertained that she was born in Cairo, Egypt. Her mother was a very handsome English lady; her father was not known. There was considerable scandal and talk at the time that the mother was the mistress of the Pasha of Egypt. The daughter had been finely educated in Paris and London, but losing her mother came to America, just after the Revolution, and married a young man named James Clark.

But what has all this to do with the diamond found by a workman on the McFarland street crushing-machine? Simply this: Any one versed in diamond lore, or with the history of precious gems, knows that towards the close of the eighteenth century the celebrated Piggott diamond was sold to the Pasha of Egypt for the sum of $150,000. Its weight was 82½ carats. Late in the last century the diamond was sold at lottery for the sum of $150,000. It was afterward bought by Rundell & Rudge for $30,000, and by them sold to the Pasha. All this can be learned by a reference to "Emanuel on Diamonds," page 84, and the author adds that the present possessor of the diamond is unknown.

Now, what more likely a thing than that the Pasha should present his English love with this treasure, after the lavish manner of Eastern potentates, or, perhaps, she appropriated it herself? When the daughter went to Europe to be educated the mother, probably feeling—certainly hoping—that one day she would return to her native land, and, at any rate, wishing to secure her daughter beyond any peradventure, gave her the celebrated diamond. The daughter would surely be safe and secure from want, and in the event of her mother joining her the sale of the precious stone would certainly keep them in comfort for the rest of their days. The diamond was lost in 1806, but how could it have become imbedded in the centre of a bowlder?

Delayed Mail Delivery.

One of the most extraordinary cases of delayed mail delivery came to light June 15 last. July 27, 1860, Gen. George L. Becker of St. Paul addressed a letter to Capt. Mahlon Black at Stillwater, both being members of the same branch of the Democratic party, the contents of the communication being exclusively political. Somehow the letter switched off between St. Paul and Stillwater, and the next heard of it it was found with others upon the streets of Bismarck about six years ago and taken in charge by Capt. Thomas Van Etten, then a resident of that place. Upon his removal to Sauk Rapids the letter was placed in a box, and nothing more was thought of the matter until the great cyclone, when the box was blown out of Capt. Van Etten's barn, but subsequently found at some distance, with its contents undisturbed. In the meantime Capt. Van Etten had ascertained Capt. Black's address and forwarded the letter, and it reached the hands of the right owner about twenty-six years after it had been written and mailed. —St. Paul *Pioneer-Press.*

The Trouble with Mexico.

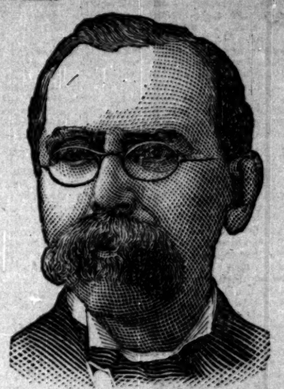
City of Mexico *Two Republics:* American citizens coming to Mexico subject themselves to Mexican law and are entitled to no more protection than Mexican citizens—that is a truth which consular diplomacy does not desire to acknowledge, to the great injury of the interests it is their duty to protect. The State Department at Washington should take steps to teach its consular servants this truth, and if that is lived up to there will be an end of consular diplomacy and of international imbroglios stirred up by consuls, who, to use a homely phrase, have grown too big for their clothes.

Cure for Rattlesnake Bite.

Rattlesnake Jim of Wooster, O., says that the only reliable cure for the bite of a rattlesnake is turpentine. He says that a bottle of turpentine held over the bitten spot, the uncorked mouth down, will draw out the poison, which can be seen as it enters the turpentine in a sort of blue flame. Although he has never been bitten, he has tried this cure on his dogs, always with success.

MAYOR WILLIAM R. GRACE.

The Career of New York City's Chief Magistrate—He Is Successful in Business and Politics.



William R. Grace was born in Ireland and by religion is a Roman Catholic. His wife and children, of whom he has many, are Protestants. Mr. Grace landed in New York but soon went to Peru, from whence he went to England, returning eventually to New York and becoming a citizen of the United States. It is said that Mr. Grace has done much to bring the trade of Peru to New York; the trade, which consists principally of guano and minerals, was formerly done almost exclusively with England. Grace has made money in his various ventures. He was first brought out, politically, by John Kelly, who ran him for and elected him Mayor. Kelly, therefore, thought he owned Grace, but the latter did not. The result was that the two became bitter enemies, and Kelly threw out of the organization all the Tammany men who accepted office under Grace. When the latter was nominated by the County Democracy, Tammany nominated Hugh Grant against him. Grant was an unexceptionable candidate, but the men whom Kelly had thrown out now came in for their revenge, and the result was that Grace was elected, receiving the votes of all classes.

EDWARD L. HEDDEN.

The Collector of the Port of New York, Lately Resigned—His Business Training.

Edward Long Hedden was born in New York City in 1828 and went into business at an early age. His father studied law with Alexander Hamilton and was the representative of New York City at the opening of the Erie Canal. Edward entered the house of Wetmore, Cryder & Co. in 1847 as a clerk. In 1859 he was taken into the firm, and his connection therewith continued until the firm dissolved. Since then he has been with the banking house of Edward Sweet & Co. He is a director in the North River Bank, of which his father-in-law is President, and also of the Niagara Insurance Company. His connection with the importing firm of Wetmore, Cryder & Co. gave him a thorough insight into the business methods of the custom-house and his selection as Collector at New York was, as far as knowledge is concerned, especially fitting.

HIGH LICENSE.

The Most Effective Agency in the Cause of Temperance.

Hartford *Courant:* Wherever high license has been tried it has accomplished two things. It has closed up the lower sort of groggeries and it has increased the local revenues. That is to say, the liquor interest has been made to pay according to its profits and its due proportion for the maintenance of order, and the drinking has been driven to be more open, under inspection, and the temptation of low grog-shops has ceased. The high-license system in Savannah, Ga., has been successful, although the license is not high enough to test the system fairly. It is only $300, but this has sufficed to close about fifty of the lowest class of barrooms, to decrease the number of dealers (since 1885) from 290 to 230, and to increase the receipts from liquor licenses from $32,112 to $62,100. Now, this is a positive gain for the cause of temperance in Savannah and for good order, and if the city will raise its license still higher we doubt not it will find still better results.

Buffalo *Express:* It is an irrepressible controversy—that as to the relative merits of prohibition and high license methods of cure for the dire evil of alcoholism. When one turns from the manifest and almost-confessed failures of prohibition he naturally turns to admire the successful workings of high license. The failures of prohibition and the successes of high license resemble one another in being almost universal. If prohibitory laws can be said to have succeeded at all it is only in isolated and sparsely-peopled communities. We have never heard of but one complaint that high license did not accomplish all that is claimed for it—which is all that reasonable men ask—and that related to the City of Chicago, and came of course from a prohibition source. It is undeniable that a higher license has done much to raise the character and decrease the number of Chicago's drinking places, but if it has not done enough the fault must lie in the fact that the tax is not as high as it should be.

Anybody Bid on This Lot?

Paris *American Register:* Lord Cairns, the story goes, is not going to marry after all. This gentleman may console himself, however, for in this age of snobbery the handle to his name would win him a hundred English wives tomorrow if the law would but be merciful and not limit the glory of his Countess' coronet to one fair brow at a time. If his Lordship were not so well off I would suggest a simple and profitable solution of the problem—let him put himself up at auction. There would be no lack of bidders, and it would only be doing openly what is done every day with "marriageable daughters," and could scarcely outrage the "morals of Mayfair."

Lumber in the Raw.

New York *Tribune:* The biggest load of sawlogs ever hauled over a road in Washington Territory recently arrived at Seattle. There were eighteen logs ranging from twenty-four to 120 feet in length. The longest ones are intended for vessels' masts, and one has a diameter of thirty-six inches and another forty-eight inches in the middle. The latter contains 13,000 feet of lumber, and the total measurement is about 100,000 feet. Their gross weight is about 650,000 pounds, and they are to be shipped to the Atlantic coast.

Time for the Eagle to Scream.

Kansas City *Times:* Really the United States Government will soon have to lift some nation by the back hair and sling it into the middle of next year. It is getting so that every insignificant three-cent power on the continent feels itself in position to misuse our citizens and snap its puny fingers in the very eye of the American eagle.

Quite Likely.

New Orleans *Picayune:* Perhaps if we had more big guns in Congress we might have more in our fortresses.

HOW JOHN BROWN DIED.

A Southern Eye-Witness Describes His Last Moments.

J. L. T. Preston in August *Blowdo:* "Shortly before 11 o'clock the prisoner was taken from jail and the funeral cortége was put in motion. First came three companies, then the criminal's wagon drawn by two large white horses. John Brown was seated on his coffin, accompanied by the Sheriff and two other persons. The wagon drove to the foot of the gallows, and Brown descended with alacrity and without assistance, and ascended the steep steps to the platform.

"His demeanor was intrepid, without being braggart. He made no speech; whether he desired to make one or not I do not know, even if he had desired it it would not have been permitted. Any speech of his must of necessity have been unlawful, as being directed against the peace and dignity of the commonwealth, and as such could not be allowed by those who were then engaged in the most solemn and extreme vindication of the law.

"John Brown's manner gave no evidence of timidity, but his countenance was not free from concern, and it seemed to me to have a little cast of wildness. He stood upon the scaffold but a short time, giving brief adieus to those about him, when he was properly pinioned, the white cap drawn over his face, the noose adjusted and attached to the hook above, and he was moved, blindfolded, a few steps forward. It was curious to note how the instincts of nature operated to make him careful in putting out his feet, as if afraid he would walk off the scaffold. The man who stood unblenched on the brink of eternity was afraid of falling a few feet to the ground!

"Everything was now in readiness. The Sheriff asked the prisoner if he should give him a private signal before the fatal moment. He replied in a voice that sounded to me unnaturally natural—so composed was its tone and so distinct its articulation—that 'it did not matter to him, if only they would not keep him too long waiting.' He was kept waiting, however; the troops that had formed his escort had to be put in their proper position, and while this was going on he stood for some ten or fifteen minutes blindfolded, the rope round his neck, and his feet on the treacherous platform, expecting instantly the fatal act; but he stood for this comparatively long time upright as a soldier in position and motionless. I was close to him and watched him narrowly to see if I could detect any signs of shrinking or trembling in his person, but there was none. Once I thought I saw his knees tremble, but it was only the wind blowing his loose trousers.

"His firmness was subjected to still further trial by hearing Col. Smith announce to the Sheriff: 'We are all ready, Mr. Campbell.' The Sheriff did not hear or did not comprehend, and in a louder tone the same announcement was made; but the culprit still stood steady, until the Sheriff, descending the flight of steps with a well-directed blow of a sharp hatchet severed the rope that held up the trapdoor, which instantly sank sheer beneath him. He fell about three feet, and the man of strong and bloody hand, of fierce passions, of iron will, of wonderful resolution, the terrible partisan of Kansas, the captor of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, the would-be Catiline of the South, the demigod of the abolitionists, the man execrated and lauded, damned and prayed for, the man who, in his motives, his means, his plans, and his successes, must ever be a wonder, a puzzle, and a mystery—John Brown—was hanging between Heaven and earth.

"There was profoundest stillness during the time his struggles continued, growing feebler and feebler at each abortive attempt to breathe. His knees were scarcely bent, his arms were drawn up to a right angle at the elbow, with the hands clenched, but there was no writhing of the body, no violent heaving of the chest. At each feebler effort at respiration his arms sank lower and his legs hung more relaxed, until at last, straight and lank, he dangled, swayed slightly to and fro by the wind."

WITHOUT A BOILER.

A Boat Propelled by Gas Generated from Crude Petroleum.

Albany *Journal:* An unpretentious-looking canalboat bearing the name City of Chicago recently ploughed its way up the Hudson and anchored to a post at the Ferry street dock, Bath. There was nothing specially remarkable in its appearance. It was built like a canal-boat and looked and sailed like a canalboat. But how the craft managed to cover distance without the assistance of a tug, sails, or visible engine was a mystery. At close quarters a hoarse, coughing sound was audible and one might notice a churning in the water under the stern. As soon as the affair was stationtry a *Journal* reporter clambered aboard on a tour of investigation. Making his way aft he descended into a small chamber redolent with the fumes of petroleum and littered with queer-looking objects. This was the place whence the motive power proceeded. In the centre of the room, in an oily